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For the Herald and Journal. GOD'S PROMISE CANNOT FAIL. "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in him."-Job 13: 15.

God's promise cannot fail! Though dark and cheerless be thy way Though angry storms around thee lower; Though mountains dark before thee tower; Though on thy path no bright'ning ray Shall gleam .-

God's promise cannot fail.

God's promise cannot fail! The prison damp may be thy home; The wilderness thy lone retreat; Thou may'st at every turning meet With foes to push thee to the tomb; And yet God's promise cannot fail.

God's promise cannot fail! Do friends prove false? do bright hopes fade? Are loved ones borne upon the bier? Does sorrow force the scalding tear ! Let all thy hopes on Him be staid, For still,

God's promise cannot fail. God's promise cannot fail! Come then what may of sorrow here; Be dark thy way, or be it bright;

Heavy thy load, or be it light;

Still trust in God, thou need'st not fear. For O. His promise cannot fail.

From the London Athenaum.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

face of this earth. There are a million more and prepared myself for one more campaign. persons of Magyar descent, speaking the Magyar language at the present moment in Europe than there were in Europe and America of this conclusions and coloniaire according to the sea-shore, in hopes that the change of France at that time, and considerably less circuit. than the Teutonic population of Central Europe. In 1821, I was stationed in Middletown, Ct.

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cultivation, they are not to be compared with the Frank, the Teuton, and the Anglo-Saxon. Number is almost their only element of strength.

likely to make a grand figure in the world's (A good brother was with him, expecting he future history than England. Their wealth, would commit himself, and he wished a stop put trade of the west in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port. In the great Orient their empire was fixed and their influence paramount. England was then hardly known abroad. her stormy coasts repelled the curiosity of more reformation. The two years that I continued arriving when any single European language The kindness of the society and the people has any speculative mind, Dutch, not English, would its early days had much opposition. A few probably have been the tongue to which he years before I commenced my labors, persecu-Yet Holland has fallen nearly as much as the ent time its "praise is in all the churches. Saxon has risen in the scale of nations. Her The two following years, 1822 and 1823, I idiom is now acquired by few. Her merchants was stationed at Windsor, 21 miles above Midconduct their correspondence and transact their dletown. A small society was formed, a meetwriters have many of them clothed their genius bors. There was great opposition to all that

have passed entirely out of this phase of danger. opposers themselves, until they became alarmed Dutch, like Welsh, Flemish, Erse, Basque, and and requested their minister to show more friendother idioms, is doomed to perish as an intellec- ship. At last he so far complied as to treat me tual medium; but, whatever may be the future with cold civility. At the commencement of my changes of the world, the tongue of Shakspeare second year, I was requested to preach to the and Bacon is now too firmly rooted ever to be prisoners at the State Prison, on Sabbath foretorn away. No longer content with mere pres- noon, the distance being only ten miles; I comervation, it aims at universal mastery. Gradual- plied. At 10 o'clock I was there, preached to ly it is taken possession of all the ports and an attentive congregation, and returned to Windcoasts of the world; isolating all rival idioms sor at half past one. Thus I labored through shutting them up from intercourse with each heat and cold, wet and dry, without making one other-making itself the channel of every com- disappointment; and I carried one good report, munication. At a hundred points at once it if no more, that of promptness. The two years plays the aggressor. It contends with Spanish I was here, my wife's health was in a precarious on the frontiers of Mexico-drives French and state, and it was thought advisable to move her Russian before it in Canada and in the northern near her friends, as there was but little hope of Archipelago—supersedes Dutch at the Cape and her continuing long. Accordingly I was returned Helena-fights its way against multitudinous and places until the next Conference in 1825, when various dialects in the Rocky Mountains, in I was sent to Salisbury circuit.

idioms with which it comes in contact.

America will be of more importance to us, soci- stay and rejoice with the people. I was re-ap- storm of time can never destroy. Write your tions, so that in fact no denomination of Chris- computation, and in quantity defy the imaginawill go for little in the face of a translantic power numbering 100,000,000 of free and ener- circuit. getic men of our own race and blood.

For the Herald and Journal.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF REV. PHINEAS COOK. [Concluded.]

At the Conference of 1819 I was made effective, and appointed to Redding; here I labored until late in the fall, when I was taken down with another painful sickness. After many days and nights of suffering, I was somewhat restored, but hope had fled of ever being able to endure travelling in cold weather; both my P. E. and the physician concurred that I must desist. A local preacher was employed the remainder of the year, and I paid him out of my quarterage; yet I would preach occasionally on the Sabbath. As the spring opened my health improved. I inquired of my doctor what effect a blister on my forehead would have; he told me he did not think it would hurt me, but it would be painful to endure. I however covered my forehead with a large blister. After several days, feeling a desire to visit my friends on that part of the circuit which lay on the sea-shore, I went, and preached a few times. An unusual heat, and swelling of my head discouraged me, and as I had given up all idea of ever being able to travel as an effective man, my spirits sunk. I spent a few days with my friends, and then left for home. On my way the blister broke, and I felt immediate relief. I soon reached home, and looked Fifty-three millions! Two centuries ago there forward to one year more of preaching the Goswere not quite three millions of this race on the pel. Indeed, I again buckled on my armor.

quering and colonizing people in the time of would be for my health, and it proved so; but Cromwell. How vain, then, for men to talk of my wife lost hers. Near the end of this year a the political necessity for absorbing small races! revival broke out in Danbury, which proved to Sixty years ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not be a glorious one. The last Sabbath I attended exceed 17,000,000 in Europe and America. At there, after the meeting closed, some of the conthat time it was not numerically stronger than gregation were in such distress that I had to the Poles. Thirty years ago it counted only stop in the aisle, to talk and pray with them; thirty-four millions; being altogether only three and from that time the work went on triumphmillions and a fraction more than the population antly. My labors soon closed in peace on this

In 1851 it is ahead of every civilized race in My predecessors had labored hard, and done much, but still there was much to do. There Of races lying within the zones of civilization, had been different views in society; all were te-Sclaves alone are more numerous, counted by nacious of their rights, and thus were led to talk heads; but comparatively few of this plastic and a great deal. I was so fortunate as to take a submissive stock have yet escaped from the bar- different course. They looked astonished at my barism of the dark ages. In wealth, energy and course, but saw at once it was of my own devis-Of all the races which are now striving for the pline, and attend to all the means of grace. vail-the Anglo-Saxon is now unquestionably hard to me about another brother in the church. the most numerous, powerful and active. The I reproved him, (it was an old difficulty of some day when it might possibly have been crushed, 10 or 15 years standing,) and told him one of absorbed or trampled out, like Hungary and Po-land, by stronger hordes, is gone forever. That what he had said; or 2d, enter a complaint; or it was possible at one time for this people to be 3d, I should bring him before a committee for subdued by violence or to fall a prey to the slander. He said it would do no good to enter a slower agonies of decline, there can be little complaint, for the case had been before the

loubt.

In 1650, the United Provinces seemed more preachers several times, and only became worse. I told him that made no difference with me. activity and maritime power were the most im- to the hard talk which had been going on for posing in Europe. They had all the carrying years.) Accordingly a complaint was entered, Her difficult idiom grated on foreign ears, and a great revival, but we had what I call a great cultivated travellers. Had the thought of a day here were years of great sickness in my family. would be spoken by millions of persons, scatter- endeared them to me. A considerable part of ed over the great continents of the earth from the two years my wife was confined to her bed, New Zealand to the Hebrides, and from the but we were not forsaken, and my labors closed Cape of Storms to the Arctic Ocean, occurred to in great peace and prosperity. Methodism in would have assigned the marvellous mission. tion had in a measure ceased; and at the pres-

business in French or in English. Even her ing-house was built, and I commenced my lamade inroads upon the privileges of the fathers. On the other hand, our literature and language The opposition, however, only weakened the Natal-elbows Greek and Italian at Malta and supernumerary on Pittsfield circuit. I hired a in the Ionian Islands—usurps the right of Arabic at Suez and Alexandria—maintains itself supreme at Liberia, Hong-Kong, Jamaica, and St. began to recover, and I preached in different

Central America, on the Gold Coast, in the interior of Australia, and among the countless is- years past. I went with trembling. I sought lands of the eastern seas. No other language is all the information I could, but refused to act, spreading in this way. French and German though urged to take hold immediately. I still find students among cultivated men; but Eng- urged the people to keep still, until no one could lish permanently destroys and supersedes the claim me. There were two parties, and both were afraid. The more judicious I would con-The relative growth of the two great Anglo- verse with, until I saw how to act, and then Saxon States is noteworthy. In 1801, the population of Great Britain was 10,942,646; in 1800 prayer was heard where complaints and murmurthat of the United States was 5,319,762—or not ings formerly arose. Moderately and mildly the quite half. In 1850, the population of the blow was struck, and amazement spread around. United States is two millions and a third more At last they exclaimed, It is well done; and in than that of Great Britain in 1851-at this mo- less than one week a glorious revival and reformament it probably exceeds it by three millions. tion broke out, which spread rapidly until the The rate of decennial increase in this country is whole circuit was cheered. As to the fruits of this less than fifteen per cent.—while in America it revival, you may now look in the N. Y. Conferis about thirty-five per cent. In the great Con- ence, and there find three preachers, members of tinental States the rate is considerably lower that body; then look in a chair in the altar, and than in England. According to the progress of you may see a Bishop. Look, too, into the grave, the last fifty years in France and in America, the and you will find the remains of a preacher who United States will have the larger population in travelled in one of the Western Conferences till 1870—in 1900, they will exceed those of Eng- his health failed him, and he came back to his

my labors with some embarrassment, yet, on the brow of the evening. Good deeds will shine as whole, it was not an unprofitable year to myself brightly on the earth, as the stars of heaven .or the people. Here again, however, I was ta- Dr. Chalmers. ken down with sickness, which produced a complete derangement of the nervous system, and again blasted all hopes of my ever being able to labor as in former days. Before I was able to walk to church without being led, I would try BRO. STEVENS :- I wish to say that I have to preach, seated in the pulpit; but such was been sorry to see in print of late, from Methothe kindness of the people, they appeared per-fectly satisfied. Accordingly in the following year our noble Book Concern. I am especially indig-1828, I was re-appointed, and entered on another nant at language found in "The Genius and year's labors. I continued through the year to fill Mission of Methodism," calling it "mischievous all the appointments, with the assistance of local in its tendency," "only an arrangement—a huge, preachers. It was evident that the labors were complex machinery, whose lumbering wheels and too much; the time had come in which I must creaking joints create a noise and confusion which lay by. The thought was painful. Such was prevent the claims and cries of the widow and the state of my health, it was evident that unless orphan from being heard." This, and much I changed my whole course of diet and exercise, more of the same sort, is too bad to be tolerated in bors of the Sabbath would deprive me of rest for book are really good. I sold a few copies and lent several days; in conversation with the preachers, others, before I was read up on its mischievous they advised me to desist from preaching and cultivate the earth. Accordingly I went to Durham, among the Catskill Mountains, and pur- circulating the book any further, unless the fifth chased me a small farm, and in the spring took a supernumerary appointment, lived mostly on milk, labored on the farm all I could, but could by a widow, for herself and children, has cheered not give up preaching on the Sabbath. But many a heart, and from 30 to 60, and in some still my nerves became more quiet, so that I could rest in sleep far better than for two years has done them much good, which together with past. Here I lived for nine years; in those their own means and labors, will give them genthen sold my place, with a design to get me a receive. The profit on our books is not felt by house and land enough to keep a horse and cow, and live free from cares. Such a place to my its channels of benevolence. I have no difficullay my head. A good brother, who is every way calculated to do a thing of that kind, volunteered his services to have a house built, so that I need more, from some of our books at wholesale, but the five per cent. might be taken off from the preacher's commission, and perhaps as much or more, from some of our books at wholesale, but the control of t

I am now almost 64 years of age, and on looking back to my childhood, and recoflecting the many blessings that Providence in the providence of the providenc many blessings that Providence has bestowed on me, I feel deeply indebted to divine grace. Also to my brethren in the ministry and membership, I have cause to be grateful for their kindness and forbearance, and would be thankful that so far I am preserved, and still have a place in that instance, received my full quarterage. Table members were present, but not one could I find; of my poverty; yet there were times when I knew not which way to turn. I have spent some for the lieure days in working out for bread; forted in hearing the plain Wesleyan doctrine of my leisure days in working out for bread; cure food for herself and children. And yet the it on any other principle, than that I was cheera great injury to the temporal prosperity of many of our preachers. They depend on those societies to gratify them in their indulgence; their families are brought up in idleness and pride. This may be a hard saying. I wish it was not true. I do not doubt but there are some worthy brethren who receive aid from this fund. I have looked at it for years, and have heard the report of the stewards on the mite money with astonishment, though not on account of the brethren of the committee. They act on cases that are presented, but I have been astonished at those uals who make such claim. We must be careful how we encourage extravagance in the ministry. Let them be taught economy, prudence

may luxuriate. I am glad that my young brethren do not have to toil and suffer as I have done, yet I am thankful that I was supported in my early toils, that now I can look back and rejoice that my youth and riper years were spent in such a good cause. Though "I am now old, yet I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Though for four years past my sight is so dimmed that I have not attempted swers prayer. And I have a sweet hope that for the Zion's Herald, which I trust you will when I receive my discharge, he whom I have publish:-

into the joy of thy Lord." PHINEAS COOK. Canaan, N. Y., March 1, 1848.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

den and Switzerland combined. Prudent statesmen should bear these facts in mind. Many persons now alive may see the time when persons now alive may see the time the time to out a relation to the time to out a relation to the time to out a relation to the time to out a section of the time to out a section of the time time to out a section of the time to out

ally, commercially, and politically, than all Europe put together. Old diplomatic traditions one; love and harmony continued, and the banner of the cross waved triumphantly over the year, and you will never be forgotten. No; your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the In 1827 I was sent to Hudson. I entered on hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the

> For the Herald and Journal. I must fall prematurely to the grave. The la-silence. The title, and many things in the little years I had many sorrows and many joys. I erally as good support as the effective preachers liking I could not find. After spending one ty in selling our books; I believe them cheaper, year, I finally purchased a small place in Saratoga Co., N. Y., where I spent seven happy the market; at least I can buy and sell them to years. My age and infirmities admonish me better advantage; and if their price was much that it is time to set my house in order. I have, reduced, so as to take away their income for the therefore, sold my place. Through the solicitations of friends, however, I have consented to I should not and could not dispose of more than have a small house built, with a small garden now. It would deprive the seller and buyer of attached to it, and once more to have a place to a great incentive in their circulation. I think not have any trouble about it. Accordingly, in I never can consent, as an humble servant of the the present spring or summer, 1848, I am once church, to have our excellent Book Establish-

For the Herald and Journal.

OUR FATHERS, WHERE ARE THEY?

BRO. STEVENS:-These words came powerthe word of the Lord, and see how they do." to the people with whom I labored. In the early days of Methodism we expected large circuits, hard fare and short pay, and we were never disappointed. For several years of my ministry, our quarterage was \$80 per year for a single man, and \$160 for a man and wife. And in all the circuits which I travelled, I never but in one of those old societies, and if any of the former expenses were not known. True, the people would give me some things for my family, and I felt thankful. I never complained to the people but very few upon the ground, that breathed the my wife also has labored with her hands to proof preachers, who had come forward to take the people would have it that I was rich, when, in fact, sometimes, I knew not how I should provide for my family. And I cannot account for I expected to have spoken to them on Saturday ful and did not beg. The time was, when if any morning, but was taken sick in the night, and of the preachers came to Conference with an old carried to Bro. Eli Evans.' Sister Evans and hat or coat, and it was known that he was poor from his labors, the preachers who had been on relief. Doctor J. A. Martin, of Bellows Falls, good circuits, would contribute and help him. attended me, and by patient perseverance, and In those days we had but few preachers who medical skill, overcame an obstinate typhoid were necessitous; but now we have many of them, although they receive as much again as we did. I feel warranted in saying that two number of my neighbors were exceedingly kind to watch by night. Some agreed to take their gance. The Mite society I have long considered turn once a week, and for fifty-six nights in succession I had one or more to listen to my wants. I was often comforted by the visits of Bro. Rob-

erts, who is stationed at the Falls. I thought I could see God in my affliction and my heart said, "Thy will be done." And I ought to praise the Lord for permitting me so to cast all my cares on him that not one anxious thought disturbed the quiet of my soul during a

confinement of more than two months. True, I felt deep sympathy for my family at home, as Mrs. Kent was too feeble to come to me, and full of fears as to the issue of my sickcases, and the personal representation of individglory and our good. My health has very much improved since I returned home, and I am expecting to have better health than I had before

istry. Let them be taught economy, prudence and humility, and to respect those who have broken up the ground, and finally enclosed it human kindness, but would not cumber your human kindness, but would not cumber your into fruitful gardens where our young brethren columns; yet as you noted in the Herald my sickness, I thought it proper to let my friends know what great things the Lord has done for

New Bedford, Dec. 15.

For the Herald and Journal THE CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

BRO. STEVENS :- As several of my brethren to read a chapter in the Holy Bible in the con- have inquired of me at various times concerning gregation or family, nor read my own writing, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, I take this yet I can read a few verses at a time, and pray opportunity of informing them by transcribing to my heavenly Father, who still hears and an- the following statistics from authentic records,

when I receive my discharge, he whom I have endeavored to serve, will say unto me, "Enter into the joy of the Lord"

They were regularly organized into a religious body in the times of Wesley and Whitfield, and they have been on the advance ever since, until they have become a very efficient and numerous sect. In their creed they are strict Calvinists; in their church government they are itinerant Presbyterians. They hold regular monthly, Thousands of men breathe, move and live- quarterly and annual associations for arranging pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no the affairs of their body. Every regular minismore.—Why? None were blessed by them; ter among them has a charge, in which he usunone could point to them as the means of their ally continues through life; but several of these redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word charges, in connexion with places that have no they spoke could be recalled, and so they perish- regular minister, are formed into sub-circuits, ed: their light went out in darkness, and they which are supplied by the regular ministers and were not remembered more than the insects of preachers, who sustain in their body a relation

body. This has been one of the secret causes of their eminent success in Wales.

They hold precisely the same relation to the Church of England that the Wesleyans do. They have never formally withdrawn from it, unless they have done it very lately, of which I have received no information. They sustain two very excellent academies, one in North Wales and the other in the South. They also sustain by voluntary contributions over one hundred free schools. Of late they have done something in the missionary cause; they maintain three foreign and twenty home missions. No denomination has done more for the moral and religious welfare of the Welsh people. But let us give a few items of their statistics. They have in Wales 195 regular ministers, 217 preachers, 1940 deacons, 57,660 church members in full, besides some thousands on probation, 740 chapels, and over 90,000 Sabbath scholars. They have in England 8 regular ministers, 10 preachers, 64 deacons, 3,129 church members, 19 chapels, and over 3,500 Sabbath School scholars. They have one church in Dublin, Ireland. They have in the United States 30 regular ministers, 20 preachers, 60 churches and places of worship, and about 1800 members.

WM. H. RICHARDS. Centreville, R. I., Dec. 6.

BECAUSE HE FIRST LOVED US.

The essential element of religion is love .-But how could I love the being who was a tyrant; the stern interrupter of my lawful enjoyment; and who, reversing the statement of Scripture, desired that his creatures should perish? The discovery of God as a Father, is constantly the turning point in religion. Suppose that we should discover some individual, whom we had conceived to be a mere stranger, to be a long-lost parent, how would this indifference be melted into love! And when the soul makes similar discovery with regard to God, the frost of indifference dissolves, and the heart surrenders itself at once, and altogether to his service. "One is indignation at the attempts to corrupt it." your Father, which is in heaven." To believe this truth, as explained and illustrated by the fully and unequivocally serve him. Is the Father in heaven? then I must mingle reverence with affection, and tremble at his displeasure, even when I repose upon his love. Is one only my Father? then I must oppose no authority to his; I must admit none to wield his sceptre, or to occupy his throne in my soul; I must obey God rather than man. Lord we have too long halted between two opinions. Come, thou that art the Father of our spirits, come and dwell in never asked to be accommodated, and I never went to my appointment complaining; cheerfully I went, cheerfully I labored; I always found kind friends, and felt a strong attachment which I commenced my itinerant labors in Oct., labored my itinerant labors in Oct., labored; I show went to my appointment complaining; cheerfully I labored; I always found kind friends, and felt a strong attachment the word of the Lord and the dispositions of sons—the delighful portion and the dispositions of those who are admitted to be heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ.—Rev. J. W.

LABOR AND PRAYER. [Translated from the German.]

Adam had tilled the ground, and made unto himself a garden full of trees and plants. The ears of his ripe corn-field waved in the light of the setting sun, and his trees were covered with blossoms and with fruit. The father of mankind, with Eve his wife, and their children, reclined upon a hill, and contemplated the beauties of the field and the glory of the sunset. The cherub who guarded Eden, now stood

among them, without his flaming sword, and his countenance was mild and friendly.

And he spake unto them, and said-" Behold the fruits of the earth no longer spring forth of themselves as in time past, but ye must labor in the sweat of your brow, in order to gain your daily bread. But after toil ye enjoy the reward of your industry, and the full ripe ears present a pleasant sight. The merciful Jehovah has provided you with the means of creating an Eden for yourselves."

"Of a truth," said Adam, "his goodness is very great, even when he chasteneth. But Jehovah was formerly nearer to us, and blessed us and caused his face to shine upon us-what have we to compensate for this?" "Prayer!" answered the cherub. "By labor

he bestows upon you earthly gifts, by prayer heavenly blessings. Then Adam, with Eve his wife, and their chil-

dren lifted up their faces, and thanked God and prayed, and his eye glistened and his countenance hone, and he said-" The Lord is gracious, and his mercy endureth forever."-New York Organ.

CENTRE OF THE WORLD. The States of North America are to be the

commercial centre of the globe. This destiny seems to be so inevitable, that one hardly requires more than an inspection of the map to perceive it. Both sides of the globe-the two hemispheres are ours, by our position, for we are the land of two oceans. From our hither shore, we care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; hail the European and African continents : from our thither shore we greet the Oceanica and Asian continents. And all between the oceans is our own; to be filled with our people, under common instructions, speaking one language. The interior structure of this continent peculiarly fits it to be thus the mart of the globe. Its rivers open the interior, from almost every part, found. They stood regarding each other for and give natural outlets; its lakes are embosomed oceans, giving to the northern frontier a third shore, and an inland commerce, scarcely less than the Atlantic or Pacific shore. Such artificial ways as are needed, especially the great thoroughfares from ocean to ocean, the inland highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are within our bounds. We have no Prussia on our border; no Russia beyond her. Our vast interior is not grouped into national estates, blocking each other up, and wasting each other's means by monstrous armies of watch or attack. We can ask of commerce what she needs, and whether it is northward or southward, eastward or westward, her path lies among our own people. Shortly the carrying trade of the globe must be in our hands! Upon our shores are the gates through which must pass the world's merchandise. But let a thousand cities spring up where one now toils and groans with the wheels of indus- you pray for your minister, the more likely are try, and let canals, and roads, and rivers be increased a hundred-fold, our resources, when developed, will require them all. Our mineral you will doubtless receive from his publication. treasures are not a few-a little lead, a little iron, a little coal-but all minerals known to science, or discovered by art, are here. Every

tion. Were all our fields in tilth, and the products given to commerce for distribution, we could supply the globe, though every foreign acre rest-ed for a thousand years!—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

A GREAT ATTAINMENT.

How difficult it is to be of a meek and forgiving spirit, when despitefully used. To love an enemy and forgive an evil speaker, is a higher attainment than is commonly believed. It is easy to talk of Christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practice it ourselves, proves us to be Christians indeed. The surmises of a few credulous persons need not trouble that man, who knows his cause is soon to be tried in court. and he to be openly acquitted. So the evil language of the times needs not disturb me, since in the day of judgment "my judgment shall be brought forth as the noonday."

WISE ADMONITION.

In the biography of Fisher Ames, written by the late Prof. Kirkland, the following just and beautiful sentiment occurs :-

"When vice approaches the youthful mind, in the seductive form of a beloved companion, the ordeal becomes threatening and dangerous in the extreme. Few possess the prudence and unyielding firmness to easi it in safety. Those who have been accurately observant of the dependence of one part of life on another, will readily concur with us, that Ames' future character derived much of its lustre, and his fortunes much of their elevation, from the untainted purity and irreproachableness of his youth. Masculine virtue is as necessary to real eminence, as a powerful intellect. He that is deficient in either, will never, unless from the influence of fortuitous circumstances, be able to place and maintain himself at the head of society. He may rise and flourish for a time, but his fall is as certain as his descent to the grave. He who holds parley with vice and dishonor, is sure to become their slave and victim. That heart is more than half corrupted that does not burn with

ELOQUENCE OF KOSSUTH.

Kossuth's speeches in England, contain many passages of stirring eloquence. That in which he recounts his famous appeal was thrilling. What a picture—the four hundred representatives who rose as one man, and lifting their right arm towards God, dedicated themselves, by an oath, to "Freedom or Death!" According to the interjectional remark of the reporter, the solemnity of gesture and voice with which this narration was given, produced, as might have been expected, a powerful effect upon the Assembly. Then continuing his relation of events, said Kosfully upon my mind while at a camp meeting us and rule in us. Wash us with the blood of suth, "Thus they spoke, and there they swore in mastery of the world—to impress on the future of society and civilization the stamp of its own character and genius—to make its law, idiom, reduced themselves a privileged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to me which was my early choice. In my youth leged class, said some things to make its law, idiom, reduced into the ministry, and felt that any place was good enough for me. I who the ministry and place was good enough for me. I was my duty to speak, but the grandeur of the moment, and the dispositions of sons—the delighful portion and the disposition and the di benumbed my tongue. A burning tear fell from my eyes, a sigh of adoration to the Almighty Lord fluttered on my lips, and bowing low before the majesty of my people, as I bow now before you, gentlemen, I left the tribunal silently, speechless, mute." Again the shorthand writer interrupts his record to remark that the orator here paused for a few moments, overpowered by his emotion, with which the company deeply sympathized. Then resuming—"Pardon my emotions," said he, with sublime solemnity, "the shadows of our martyrs passed before my eyes—I heard the millions of my native land once more shouting, Liberty or Death." Than this, says the London Sun, we know nothing more touchingly beautiful in the whole range of oratory. And it has been in language thus elevated and persuasive that Kossuth has opened his heart to his sympathizers in England, speaking to them in words of burning eloquence, though with the accent and pronunciation of foreigner .- Albany Journal.

A FOX'S REVENGE.

The Rev. J. Murray, in his work on Creation. tells the following story :-

"An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery, used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole, made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he cleared, placed in the goose, and covered it with great and while he was gone, the hunter unburied the goose, closed the hole and resolved to wait the

" In about half an hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried, and threw out the earth. The goose could not be attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle the man shot them both."

PRAY FOR THE EDITOR.

Because, 1. He is a man. 2. He is a watchman. 3. He needs that wisdom which is from above, and profitable to direct. 4. His parish is very large. He in some instances, has to furnish intellectual and spiritual food to several thousands, and it is of vast importance that he "rightly divide the word of truth, and "feed them with knowledge and understanding." 5. It is with the editor at the press, as with the minister at the pulpit. "He that planteth is nothing, and he that watereth is nothing; but God who giveth the increase." 6. The more you to be benefited by his preaching; and the more you pray for your editor, the more benefit 7. I am afraid he is often forgotten in the closet, for I am sure he is not often remembered in the family, in the pulpit, or in the prayer WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1851.

READ THIS!

We have been appealing to our friends lately in behalf of the Herald. Did we doubt their interest for their old organ these appeals should be extended and emphasized, but we rely upon their often expressed regard for the paper, and would now only remind them that at this period of the year important changes always take place in our subscription list. We lose many patrons, and they must be supplied by others, or we suffer. The claims of the Herald have invariably at the beginning of the volume, received attention from the preachers and other active friends; let them remember that now is the time for them. Do not forget us, dear brethren. The paper is your organ, we are your servants in its publication ; you must keep up its circulation, and we shall endeavor to make it worthy of your endeavors. Its prospects are all flattering; we need only your continued co-operation to maintain its efficiency. Help then, help now. Let us hear from our friends in every direction, and the sooner the

METHODIST MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of an extraordinary character was held in the Union Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening the 18th inst. It was composed of male members of the M. E. Church in the city and county. Samuel Ashmead, Esq., presided, and the following other officers were ap-

VICE PRESIDENTS-Authory Null, of St. George's Church; J. J. Boswell, of Union; Archibald Wright, of Trinity; John B. Robinson, of Eighth St.; T. R. Collins, of Nazareth; Ephraim Clark, of Fifth St ; James B. Dare, of St. John's, J. Y. Calder, New Market St.; David Horne, Sanctuary; Matthew Keamer, Kensington; C. P. Steinman, Cohocksin; Rudolph Hoeflick, 12th St.: William Rhodes, Bethlehem; Wm. Divine, Western John Caldwell, Salem; Jas. W. Earley, Ebenezer; John Ashcraft, Wharton St.; Robert Borne, St. Paul's; John W. Hines, Mariners' Bethel; Israel James, Manayunk J. Shallcross, Frankford; Wm. Walker, Germantown William Rose, Sen., West Philadelphia.

Thomas Price, Geo. Hamilton, J. B. Chrisman, The design of this meeting was to promote such changes in our ecclesiastical system as may incorporate more lay energy into its counsels and administration. The President declared, "we are here to-night, my brethren, not as 'Radicals'-not as a body of seceders; but we have assembled together as brethren of one faith, and in the fear of the Lord, to take some action on a subject involving in its consideration, questions of vital importance to the interests and prosperity of the church of our fellowship."

SECRETARIES - Wm. P. Hacker, C. A. Walhor

Alexander Cummings, Esq. was one of the principal speakers on the occasion and mover of the resolutions He said :- " Ours is is no factious movement. We come not here to seck a redress of grievances. We come not to make complaints against the authorities of the church -but we come to consult whether the interests of our church may not be more harmoniously blended-and whether we may not aid in devising a plan by which we may more certainly accomplish the grand design of our church, 'to spread Scriptural holiness over these lands'whether we may not strengthen the beautiful fabric of our fathers, in a manner perfectly consistent with their views and designs. There is nothing in any act of theirs, that forbids the change we are seeking, only that it did not seem necessary in their day. Bishop George in the pastoral letter written by him in 1824, and adopted by the Bishops. plainly says, that any change will be adopted, as Providence indicates its propriety. We are not discontented with the Methodist Episcopal Church or any of its associations; we have no disappointments to be allayed; no ambition to gratify; but in our sphere as humble members of our beloved church are seeking her welfare, by quiet, legitimate means, intending to make no distraction; and determined to avoid the slightest disturbances of the kindly relations existing among us. Let not this movement be confounded with the memorable attempt of a few restless, ambitious spirits to change the essential features of our polity twenty-five years ago. We all well remember that movement, sir, and remember it to church. deplore it. I verily believe that the change we are now contemplating would have been effected long ago, but for that mad attempt to alienate the affections of our people from their pastors. If we can effect our purpose, well; if not now, we must bide our time-the Head of the church will, if it be right, bring it about in his own good

The Preamble and Resolutions were as follows :-

Whereas, to secure success in any great enterprises it is deemed highly important that due respect be paid to the mind and spirit of the age upon which it is expected to make an impression:

And whereas, in religious, as well as in civil govern ments, it is both prudent and wise to make changes and modifications to meet the wants and necessities of the times, as they may be indicated by the march of intellect

and the progress of knowledge:
And whereas, the government of the Methodist Epic copal Church was doubtless formed under the indication Providence, and was admirably adapted to the times and circumstances in which it originated; yet, inasmuch as these have vastly changed, and equal rights, interests and dependencies, in civil, religious and social compacts are amongst the great principles of the age in which we indications of Providence are no les clear, that some alteration in its polity is essential to the accomplishment of its great mission to "spread Scrip tural holiness over these lands":

And whereas, it is self-evident that the efforts and energy in any department of life, are generally in proportion to the responsibility belonging thereto, and applying this principle to the church, it is equally evident hat the lay representation in its councils would more certainly secure a division of the responsibilities between the ministry and laity, and thereby arouse to greater activity and usefulness the church—greatly increase its future prosperity—and secure the honor and glory of And whereas, it behoves all men, everywhere and un

der all circumstances, to ask directton at the hand Infinite Wisdom, and seek the benefit of the council of the wise and prudent; we therefore deem it important in so grave a matter as a fundamental change in the governour church, to obtain, as far as practicable, the aid of the united wisdom and prayers of our brethren throughout the Methodist counexion; therefore
1st. Resolved, That a committee, to consist of twenty

persons, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting act as an Executive Committee, whose bu shall be to adopt the necessary measures to call a General Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on gates from the various stations and circuits within the bounds of our church, to take into consideration the pro-priety of petitioning the General Conference, to be held in Boston in May payt for such conference, to be Wednesday the 3d day of March, 1852, to consist of deleton in May next, for such action in their body assembled, as will secure the introduction of Lay Del gates into our Conference, and such other mo on the government of our church, as the wisdom of the

Convention may suggest or agree upon.

2d. Resolved, That we not only disavow all intention to interfere with the Episcopacy or the itinerancy of our church, but hereby declare our determined purpose to advocate and sustain them both.

3d. Resolved, That we have love, honor and respect for the ministry of our church, and hesitate not in de claring our purpose to sustain them in their high and holy calling, by our sympathies, our prayers, and our means, and we sincerely invite them to co-operate with

us in seeking the change contemplated.

4th. Resolved, That the editors of the papers in con nection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, be request ed to publish these proceedings, and also to call for a Convention as provided for by the first resolution.

Mr. Cummings in his speech presented numerous statistics, showing, as he deemed, that Methodism in the denser communities was not making the progress i should expect, he attributes in part, this lack of success to the want of more lay energy in its ecclesiastical polity. His remarks, we notice, elicited several replies. Mr. Carlisle produced offsetting statistics. J. B. Walsh, Esq. attributed such success as we had enjoyed to our presen peculiar organization, and Mr. Chubb said "that he had been a member of the church for a number of years, and his father was one before him. He thought that instead of agitating the question, all had better return to their homes and pray to God to give them more faith and to direct them in their counsels." This remark was favor ably received.

Mr. Edmund J. Yard followed Mr. Chubb in a few re marks of a similar tenor, urging all to unite in earness prayer as the best method of securing the prosperity of

Mr. David Kollock replied :- " I have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a period of thirty

years, and as an individual I have never had any com-plaints to make against it. I have received from the church, unsolicited, all I could expect. I have ever been, and I still am, a friend to the ministry. I have always been ready to leave my business, to obey their beck and call, when they have been sick or absent from their charges, and I shall always be willing, God giving me ability, to assist them in the discharge of their duties. The very arguments used by Messrs. Carlisle and Welsh are the same I would use in favor of a lay representation, and it is the very thing that enlisted me in the cause. The effect which a non-representation from the laity has had upon the church-disturbing its peace is the very reason I would assign why we should effect that object. It is impossible to suppress the agitation only by this measure. I hope the friends of the church will give their influence to this measure so that the thing will be put at rest, and to destroy the constant discord which it causes, for I assure the brethren, that if they do not the enemies of the church will take advantage of it Still I can see no reason why we should hesitate, merely to petition the General Conference for a voice in th councils of our church, inasmuch as we thought it would be better for the preachers, better for the church and bet ter for ourselves. We do not demand or threaten; but merely petition the General Conference to grant the laity a voice in the councils of our church.' We have thus endeavored to give, though in a muci

condensed form the substance of these proceedings. It is not our design to endorse or condemn them till we have had time for further deliberation and inquiry. Our views respecting the Methodist polity are too well known to our readers to need any emphatic declarations from u at this time. While we have defended it staunchly for its effectiveness, we have always admitted the propriety of progressive improvements. Whether our Philalelphia brethren propose what will really be such we shall hereafter say, and say with no ambiguity.

The names of the officers of the meeting indicate that the main strength of the church in Philadelphia is repre sented in the movement. This being the fact, we trust it will be able to keep itself, as Mr. Cummings asserted. clear of the abuses of the "Radicals" of "25 years ago." How far the dissent we have noted, as occurring in the meeting, indicates the prospect of unfavorable disturbance we cannot judge in the present state of our information We shall soon be able to pronounce more fully upon the actual character of the movement, and its probable utility -meanwhile, we are aware that our readers as well as ourselves must feel a desire that the Herald should, as usual, take at once a positive position one way or the other respecting it. This we, however, believe we can

THE PHILADELPHIA MOVEMENT.

The Christian Advocate and Journal gives the "cold shoulder" to the Philadelphia movement, noticed in our present No. Dr. Peck says :-

"After a particular examination of the history of the whole affair, we have come to the conclusion that we can publish no part of these proceedings, without remarks somewhat at length, upon the principles assumed, the facts alleged, and the arguments employed, as published in the Philadelphia papers; and this we have no desire to do. It must appear plain, to those who look at the matter impartially, that we cannot lend the Advocate to the furtherance of a movement for revolutionizing the government of our church. We are predisposed to have nothing whatever to do with the matter, and shall only depart from this course when compelled to do so by the imperative demands of duty."

We could have wished a somewhat different course the part of our New York brother editor. The popular tendencies among us to important changes are certainly not unworthy of attention at this moment-they should be either reasoned down or prudently guided by our appointed guides of public opinion. Our New York brother's "remarks upon the principles assumed, the facts alleged and the arguments employed." might have much pertinency to the occasion, or if otherwise, ought to be submitted to public scrutiny. We should like, at least. to have the sanction of his example for the course which we feel ourselves called upon as a public journalist of the church to pursue, viz., to publish fairly the proceedings of the Philadelphia movement and to submit candidly our views of them. The latter we think can be done without ambiguity, and in a spirit which shall command sustain the truth, allay excited feelings, and accord with a reasonable spirit of inquiry and progress in the

The Advocate, however, intimates that both sides may yet be heard in its columns. It says :-

With our present information and convictions, we are not quite prepared to open this discussion, pro and con in the Advocate. We choose, at least, to wait another week before we go into the subject at any considerable length. Then, if the brethren, who are interested in the movement, do not press us to admit their preamble and res olutions into the columns of the Advocate, we shall prof ably not disturb the subject until new circumstances shall We hope this explanation, intended to be perfecly frank, and marked with no unkind feelings, will be roperly appreciated, and the ground we intended to take be misunderstood. We seek no controversy, and we shall shun no responsibility.

A NOBLE WIFE OF A NOBLE MAN.

While Kossuth was in England, an address was presented to his wife by a committee from the "Society of the Emancipation of Women," which contained the wish that she would give them her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex. In reply, she said, that with respect to her own views on the emancination of woman, she had in early years confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that latterly the overwhelming course of events had left her still less leisure for any speculations of this kind. It would, moreover be forgiven her, the wife of Kossuth, a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished, if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance and never thought of emancipation.

KOSSUTH'S REGARD FOR THE BIBLE.

When Kossuth was in England, he was presented with large German Bible by a number of British ladies. On receiving it he said, "I shall value it because I take religion to be the most rich source of that consolation which I have wanted so often in my life. Being as well an enemy to superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism, as on the other hand the friend of freedom, I readily confess that it is from this great book that I have learned the principle of loving my neighbor as myself, and strength and courage to act in the great cause which has always been the guide of my life. Judge from this how I prize this gift to me presented on the part of some ladies, and of which a copy was also presented by an honorable working man to my wife, at Winchester. This, sir, will remain as the choicest gift I have received."

METHODIST PRESS.

Ohio Wesleyan University-Preachers' Salaries-Dr Win Zion's Herald-Philadelphia Movement

The Christian Advocate and Journal has a leader on the Christmas Festival. Dr. Peck's views of the Philadelphia movement we give in another column.

The Western Advocate attacks Romanism without mer cy. We give from it the following news :-

The following note from Prof. Merrick, dated Ohio Wesleyan University, Dec. 13th, conveys cheering intelli-"We are in the midst of a gracious revival of religme seventy or eighty are forward for prayers every evening, and of this number thirty or more are students in the university. The female seminary is also sharing largely in the work. We ask the friends of the university to give us a special interest in their prayers." A lette from Bro. Webb, Greencastle, speaks of the continue

progress of the revival there. Particulars next week. The recent Minutes of the North Ohio Conference by request of Conference in pamphlet form show that not one of all the preachers con body received a sum equal to five hundred dolla The average amount paid was less than thre hundred dollars. The very highest sum paid was to the Presiding Elder of the Mt. Vernon District, who received his full allowance of \$475. Who will continue to reiterate that Methodist preachers are well or overpaid? It it time this cry were hushed.

The New Orleans Advocate contains the following pe sonal item respecting Dr. Winaus :-

We take the liberty of making public the following by take the florry of making paragraph from a private letter we received from him last week. The thousands of our Israel will be happy to learn that it is even well with him as it is: * * * " My health is pretty good, though my laryngeal infirmity still continues. It is so far mitigated, however, that I preached briefly last Sabbath, without much immediate inconve-nience, and without any sensible ulterior injury. The

infirmities of age and of former afflictions are making themselves very sensibly felt; but, this being the lot of humanity, I may neither be surprised nor complain, any more than I can hope for future exemption from them.

Berald

This paper contains a "puff extraordinary" for Zion's Herald. Notwithstanding our plain dealing with the South we know of no other paper among us which meets with more courtesies from the Southern Methodist press. We believe it is owing to a frank respect, characteristic of the South, for plain, open-handed dealing. We have a "notion" that we shall, sometime or other, thrust ourselves in among them bodily, to see what kind of stuff they are really made of. We have several standing invitations to do so, and have no fears of "tar and feathers" with such men for a "body-guard."

The Northern Advocate contains a letter from Philadelphia, in which we have the following glimpse at the designs of the recent church movement there :-

Of the lay movement in Philadelphia, at which I hinted in my last, the main facts are these: A meeting was held of five delegates from each charge in this city. This meeting appointed a committee of nine to mature a plan This committee has labored with little intermission fo day. They intend then to propose to this meeting to issue a call for a lay convention of the whole church. The objects aimed at directly are, as far as I understand, lay delegation in the General Conference, not in the Annual Conferences; abolishment of the office of Presiding Elder, and election of class leaders. It becomes us to pray that no distracting agitations about polity shall divert the church from her higher spiritual mission to a fallen

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Kossura-His Mission to England and America-Its Object Truth and Freedom Progressing—Imposing Military Demon-stration at Night, in Castle Garden—Remarkable Speech of the Hungarian-Public Opinion in the United States-Neutral. ity and Non-Intervention-Sentiments of Washington, Clay, Webster, the Press-Safe ground to Occupy, &c.

New York, Dec. 20, 1851. Kosson, his Mission and Hungary, are the daily and hourly topics of our city. I have watched him and his addresses, closely, to the American people, since the hour of his landing upon our shores. His eloquence is truly powerful and commanding, but strip his speeches of the enticing rhetoric adorning every sentence that flows from his lips, and the object of his visit seems to be very plain. He wants financial and political aid for Hungary and her independence.

Was not this the object of his visit to England? In the Southampton speech, the last he delivered in that country, he said that " England will decide the next future of the world, and the crisis that is approaching; " and he signifi-

cantly asked, "what will England do?" Over and over again, has Great Britain interfered with the European governments. She acted with other powers against France, in the days of Napoleon, and a Prussian army, upon the memorable field of Waterloo, gave the victory to Wellington. Kossuth evidently relies upon some such aid from England, and he often speaks, that she can decide the destinies of Europe, and has the power of arresting Russia.

Whether Great Britain will help the Hungarians by an armed interference against Russia, Austria, and other despotic allies, is a question which time and future events alone can answer. I myself fear that such a hope will not speedily be realized. Still the cause of the Magyar and liberty in continental Europe should not be despaired of: time itself, is doing the work of freedom, and telling upon the future destinies of the world. Truth is yet to penetrate the darkest regions of our earth, and every true man will not despair of the good time coming for all the nations. Our blessed religion too, teaches and promises this universal good will, peace and righteousness.

There are noiseless conquests going on among men, as well as the bloody strifes upon the horrid fields of battle, know of. carnage and death. And these ovations of England, and especially of our own greatest Republic to Kossuth and versal human rights and freedom, than would guns, bayonets and bullets. The mission of our happy land is a mission of peace and good will.

In the last few days. Kossutu has spoken more plainly than he did in England. He is frank, clear, honest and we sympathise with his bereaved relatives. Brother W. the respect of all parties while it tends also at once to most patriotic in his wishes and opinions. On Wednesday evening of last week, he met at Castle Garden the Youths' Missionary Society of the Seventh street charge, MILITIA of New York, under Gen. Sandford. It was a in New York, as a proper person to be sustained by them most imposing and brilliant demonstration, some 5,000 as they were justly anxious to be at charges for some troops being present, with all the pageantry, splendor missionary in the foreign field. We feel with them, too, and equipments of war. He made a remarkable speech. a loss to be repaired only by "the Lord of the harvest." "You, gentlemen," said he, "are soldiers, citizen soldiers, and that is the glorious title which I desire to have," (cheers) and towards its close, speaking of the independdence of Hungary, he added, "to assist us in effecting Public Services-Essays-Baker on the Discipline-Common Inthis great end, it is the only glory which remains for you Americans to gain; and when the hour arrives, I doubt the honors of doing for Hungary and for Europe, what One company present, the Lafavette Guards, then offered \$1,000 towards the Hungarian cause.

Now there are some things in this country which public opinion will sanction, and some which public opinion will congregations assembled. Seriousness and feeling were not. We will sanction that which is lawful-our Treaty apparent at every service, and before we left the place obligations-and whatever is consistent with NEUTRALITY we heard of several who were converted to God during and Non-intervention. Public opinion will not in the our stay. The meetings held by the preachers for mutu-United States, consent to have this Government mingling al improvement were more than usually interesting with the politics of Europe. Nor must European Gov. Two essays were read that deserve notice, one by Bro erments interfere with the politics of our country. These E. Benton, in favor of a "distinct foreign missionary were the doctrines of WASHINGTON and the Fathers of the society." Of this your readers will learn more, as the Republic, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MUNROE, and as they argument advanced in support of his position, Bro. now are of the most illustrious living statesmen, CLAY and WEBSTER.

Republic has stood for sixty years. You gentlemen of essay was by Bro. Coggeshall, on the life of Bishop Asthe press, and especially of the religious press, must bury. This was a very well written sketch, and we respeak out on this question, and at this moment. We are quested Bro. C. to publish it in book form; but he dea great, a sympathising and a free people, but our gener- clined, as he has in progress a large work on the same ous feelings must not be overcome by passions, and to subject, which he hopes at some time to place before the the injury of our better judgment. Neither popular ap- public. I trust, that at no distant date, we shall have the peals, nor eloquence however lofty, pure and captivating, fruits of his labor. I promise myself, and all the lovers should ever move this nation from its purposes of Nox- of biography, a rich treat in the forthcoming volumes, it INTERFERENCE in European affairs. Let all who believe the essay read be a fair epitome. that contributions in behalf of Hungary will be useful to We also discussed the advisability of Professor Baker's her cause, give liberally and give promptly. But let work on Discipline being published. The opinion was there be no national action contrary to our wise national general among us that such a work was needed. It was policy, and the well known principles of WASHINGTON also the opinion of the meeting that it would be well to and his immortal Farewell Address to his countrymen!

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD such a work. was held on the 17th inst., Rev. B. Griffen, Vice-Presiwas to lecture on the evening of the 17th, in Cincinnati, ness with which our missionaries abroad implore an inter- and help on the work. est in the prayers of the church at home, is particularly observable

" the Lord loveth the cheerful giver."

THE FIRST NORWEGIAN M. E. CHURCH.-That our brethren may know what manner of men they are whom we have sent to "declare the glad tidings," we will tell them that our minister to those Norwegians in Wisconsin-who go from twelve to twenty miles on foot to hear the word, and then have in many instances to stand out parts where he had been collecting money to meet the complished more work, then his collections would meet, nearly half of which were distributed gratuitously.

out the draft for his own salary for the quarter-having but five dollars left for the support of his family for the next three months, and still kept as many mechanics at work as he knew he would be able to pay, if his life were spared, at the expiration of another quarter, with his salary, and any additional means he might collect. Now brethren and friends, let those of us who dwell in our ceiled houses, and worship too in houses free from really distressing embarrassments, remember to aid this good minister of Jesus Christ-this "Shepherd who careth for the sheep." Blessed be God, that we have men in the field who so show unto us, that they seek not their own, but the glory of Christ!

MISSIONARY MEETINGS .- The annual collections ar now making in many of our societies, and are attended to with much vigor and earnestness; so that there is ground for the expectation that brethren do not intend that the pressure in their pecuniary affairs shall be felt in the ionary treasury first. No! the cries of those who This committee has labored with little interimental to several weeks. They propose a mass meeting of all the male members of the church in the city on New Year's any seeming deficiency in our means. Let us do what we can, and the Infinite Source of all good will doubtless see that there is no lack, as in those days when Israel received bread from heaven. Man had angel's food; and, blessed be God! manna continues to fall about the tent of his inheritance, and they who trust in the Lord wan not any good thing.

> CHINA .- Rev. R. S. Maclay writes from Fuh-Chan China, Sept. 1, 1851, to the Corresponding Secretary.

Dear Brother :- I have, just before the mail leaves, few minutes leisure for writing, and will give you in con nexion with my " Journal" some further notices of our A Church Expected.-The prospect of having here

suitable edifice dedicated to the worship of Almighty God fills our hearts with gratitude and hope. I hope this prospect may soon be realized. A Conflugration.-Last Friday, August 29, the great

A Conflogration.—Last Friday, August 29, the great Confucian Temple in this city was burnt to the ground. The fire occurred on the day the Mandarins attend there to worship Confucius. It seems that, after paying their adorations, the greater part of the Mandarins had retired, when, about 8 1-2 o'clock, the fire commenced. They suppose the sparks from their tapers, used in lighting their pipes, or the carelessness of the servants in the kitchen, occasioned the fire.

From our house we could very distinctly see the flames I suggested to the teachers that it might be the Confu-cian Temple that was burning; but one of them, who has just entered our employment, and is withal a thorough Chinaman, most earnestly repelled the suggestion, de claring, that the Confucian Temple "could not be burned!"
"Why?" I inquired. "O!" he said, "that Temple is dedicated to a very holy sage, and heaven would not de stroy it. It is," he continued, "the houses of wicked peo ple that are burned, and never those of good people. That temple has stood hundreds of years; and while the buildings around have been consumed, it has never been harmed. Moreover," said he, "if that temple stroved, it would be in consequence of the sins of officers and people; and such an event would be a command for them to repent." While listening to his remarks, the thought occurred to my mind, "What, if it should prove Next morning when he came in had learned the facts in the case, and I saw from his countenance that he had heard them too. He appeared moved, and I have had several conversations with him on the subject. I cannot now write more as my sheet is full.

MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETINGS .- One of our mis sionaries says, that at a late missionary prayer-meeting the collection amounted to fifteen dollars in cash, and many finger-rings, ear-rings, and breast-pins. At the meeting which he held the month previous, or in November, he received about thirty dollars. This has been done in a society where there are as many poor in proportion to the number of the membership as in any other society we

AFRICA .- Death of Rev. W. H. Payne .- With our breth ren in Africa there has been a melancholy day-one o cause—those vast assemblages of the free—their ex- the most promising young ministers we have ever raised pression of independence—their public sympathies, prayers up in that mission—the Rev. W. H. Payne—has been sudand liberalities, are doing more at this moment for uni-

It is a melancholy day for us at home, too, who receive this affecting intelligence; we sympathise with our breth-

NEW LONDON DISTRICT PREACHERS' MEETING.

terest-The New Church BRO. STEVENS:-I have just returned from a ver not there will be brave men who will be eager to share in pleasant visit to North Manchester, where we held ou Preachers' Meeting. There were present twenty-seven their fathers did for your land." (Prolonged applause.) preachers, local and travelling, who all appeared ready to add interest to our gathering. Our public services were generally very interesting, and mostly of a practical character. The result, we trust, will be salutary to the Benton has been requested to publish in the Zion's Herald and Journal. I will not, therefore, anticipate, Here am I willing to stand, and where this glorious but beg for that argument a patient reading. The other

have connected with it the general rules on legal evidence, as also the forms of trial to assist in the administration of Discipline.

The Secretary was requested to forward to Professor Baker an expression of our desire that he would publish

I cannot but refer to one general feeling amongst dent, in the chair-prayer by Rev. Dr. Bangs. The brethren assembled, namely, an evident desire to be the Corresponding Secretary, according to information given, better for our coming together. There was a common solicitude manifested to be amply fitted for our great for the benefit of a German Mission church in that city. calling, both spiritually and intellectually. We were Letters have come to the rooms of the Society and Board sorry to notice the absence of some of our teachers, de during the past month from Africa, from China, South tained, we believe, through sufficient cause - some America, Germany, Oregon, California, New Mexico through ill health, personally, or in their families, and and from several domestic missions, indicating a gener- some were reported absent because God was reviving his ally prosperous state in all our missions. The earnest- work in their charges, and they had to stay to look after

One word is at least due our kind friends at Manches ter and their pastor. Everything was done that could be Reference having been made to the painful bereave- done to make us comfortable. We were made welcome. ment our mission in Africa has experienced, by the death not as strangers, but as friends. We were at home-and of Rev. W. H. Paine, missionary to the Vey people, the though our stay was brief, we parted with regret. God Secretary was requested to prepare a suitable minute in bless them, and send them great prosperity. They have relation to it, to be spread upon the records of the recently erected their meeting-house; it is a beautiful structure, and does them great credit. I could not but THE TREASURER reported a deficiency in the treasury admire the orchestra for the choir-seats slightly raised to meet the demands made upon him. This notice will, instead of the usual high gallery-being a much better we trust, be regarded as an admonition to every preacher place to sing in. And the choir did sing there. It really and every member among us to remember that whilst the was singing; I do not speak to flatter, but it was truly missionaries earnestly implore your prayers, the Treasu- good music. May that church ever have as good. May rer will be earnestly expecting our contributions, and the hearts of church and choir make music unto the Lord and may their tribute of praise ever be acceptable in the

SAMUEL FOX, ear of God. Secretary of the Meeting. New London, Dec. 19.

WHAT ONE MAN HAS DONE.-From the temperan press in Albany, while sustained by E. C. Delavan, Esq. of doors-upon his return home from a visit to those 13,626,260 temperance documents were distributed in this and other countries, at a cost of \$123,331.75. During expense of building a house of worship for his people, the last 22 years, the number of documents sent out found that the mechanics had proceeded farther, and ac- under his direction is believed to be about 20,000,000, LITERARY NOTICES.

BOSTON ALMANAC .- This neat and really elegant annual is out for 1852. It not only retains all its former excellencies but presents some considerable additional ones. Its embellishments are all of a superior character, and among its new features are the election returns for the State Government, including all the town representatives, the city election, &c. Its business directory is ample, and its

coln, Boston, continue this serial in all its original excellence. It is one of the very best compilations of anec dotes ever issued. The illustrations are good, and the mechanical execution throughout of a high order.

Our WESTERN BOOK AGENTS have issued Archbishop Whately's "Introductory Lessons on the Christian Evi dences," a work which we noticed as published in this city sometime ago. It is remarkable for its concise and logical character, the best compendium of the evidences extant.-Depository, 15 Washington St., Boston.

CARTER & BROTHERS, New York, have published i a substantial octavo a course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity, delivered by several clergymen before the University of Virginia, during the session of 1850-1. Some of the first divines of the country are among the lecturers, and the volume is one of the best American contributions to modern theological literature. We commend it to our ministerial readers especially .- Gould & Lincoln. Boston

Nos. 10 and 11 of Hogan & Thompson's Illuminated Bi- then, all make an effort to have the payments brought up ble have been received. This work is to be adorned with to the close of the next volume, January 1, 1853. 200 brilliant chromatic engravings, painted in oil colors from original designs. Each number contains three or more. We have frequently noticed the numbers of this superb publication; its original excellence remains una- paying "strictly in advance," and we hope they will bated, and it promises to be one of the finest editions of the Holy Scriptures ever issued in this country.

BLANCHARD & LEA, Philadelphia, have issued another rolume—Horace—of their re-publication of Schmidt's and ready for him. This will save your pastor much trouble Zumpts' classical series. This series we have repeatedly noticed. It is deemed by many of our first critics and instructors the best collection of classical text books extant. The notes are abundant but brief, and do not supercede the appropriate labor of the student. The entire preparation of the work is distinguished by the usual characteristics of German research and diligence.

THE ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR, published by Stone & very fine, others somewhat worn. The reading matter is quite abundant and varied. The mechanical execution of the volume is beautiful, especially its binding. It forms a very fine present for the holidays.

execution is superb, its illustrations numerous and at-

AN INTERESTING BOOK .- Messrs. Harpers, New York, have just issued a work of extraordinary interest, entitled "A Lady's Voyage around the World," a translation from the German, of the travels of the celebrated Ida Pfeifer, whose adventures have often been referred to in the papers. The personal narrative is exceedingly entertaining, and it is related in a simple, straight-forward. matter-of-fact style, which would do credit to Defoe. is desired that an unusual rallying of brethren should take This volume will prove a rich entertainment for a few winter evenings .- Mussey & Co., Boston. OUR BOOK CONCERN has issued a little volume en-

titled "Female Dead," containing short sketches of deamong the best of them. Many eminent Methodist fe- better now than last year at this time. males appear in the volume .- Magee, 15 Washington St.,

MY YOUTHFUL DAYS, is a personal narrative of the and has made a book which will be read with much interwhich early Methodist data will be abundantly given. of any previous year." -Depository, 15 Washington St., Boston.

"RAMBLES IN EUROPE."-Such in the title of a handomely bound, and well got up volume, published by J. Their works of art, sculptures and paintings, products of unable to, on account of his sickness." the most skilful chisels and pencils, we have gazed upon, times without number. The personal appearance, intellectual stamina, natural position, and political movements of all the great leading characters in all the States of Europe had become quite familiar to us. And hence we looked for nothing new in the volume now before us. It was the literary reputation of the author which induced us to read his book. This we have done, and that from beginning to end. Notwithstanding the great amount of reading in this line, we reached the terminus of Mr. T.'s ing men and means for prosecuting the great enterprises "rambles" long before we desired. Frequently as the whole panorama has passed before us, this time it apneared invested with new and fascinating interest. The author's description of men and things is vivid and striking, and, in our opinion, life-like. "He has expressed himself freely" with regard to the good and evil which Canada Christian Advocate is the organ of this church; he saw. The severity with which he comments upon the manifold wrongs and miseries resulting from the British system, may "wound the feelings of some English brother." But if so, the fault is not in the author, but "in the matter commented on." To the great sticklers and advocates of monarchical reign, with its spirit-crushing, mind-darkening and body-killing poilcy, we would say, "read not this book." For be assured, here is nothing to pander to your taste. But to such as believe it to be more in accordance with reason and equity, and the general well-being of a nation, that an enlightened and virtuous F. Farrington's charge. Numbers still present thempeople select from among themselves their chief and sub- selves for prayers, and the prospects are very encouraordinate rulers, in preference to an hereditary descent, ging. which shall give them fools, knaves or tyrants, or all these combined to "lord it over them." To such as prefer giving fair compensation for good service, to the extortion of untold millions by scamps whose whole existence is but one continued curse to an unfortunate people. To such as prefer plenty to poverty, liberty to serfdom-we would say, "buy this book." You will feel that you have got a good dollar's worth. Mr. T. went out an AMERICAN; he came back unchanged.

We would refer those interested to the advertisement of the new "Writing Book," in another column. The following testimonial, from a source entitled to credit, will have its due influence :-

To all whom it may concern: I have used the entire system of Penmanship by Mr. O. G. Badlam, in my school, the recent census, there were 2,800 newspapers and for the last two years, and can recommend it in the highest terms.

I have derived great benefit from the extension exercises they give free and correct motions and positions of the hand and arm.

ters in the first two numbers, impart correct ideas of the the Middle States, 716 in the Southern, and 784 in the forms of letters. The style is simple and eminently prac- Western States.

An additional number, containing finishing copies, is judgment, it will be superior to any other system, for the use of our large schools. (Signed,)

J. H. BUTLER, Principal of the Brimmer School. IMPORTANT TRIFLES.

REMITTANCES

Agents in making remittances, will please send the precise amount. \$1.25 may be enclosed for a single postal rate: and where post office stamps can be procured, the precise amount can generally be sent. Don't send us 12 cent stamps, as we cannot use them. Also, please say whether subscribers for whom you remit are new or old; other information quite abundant.—Damrell & Moore, give the whole Christian name, the Post Office address, and the amount to be credited to each person, DIS-ARVINE'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AMECDOTES .- Gould & Lin- TINCTLY. Again, when the direction of a paper is to be changed, please say where it has been sent. And still again: Business notes and communications, if on the same sheet, should be written so that they can be separated, without tearing the communications. If necessary, another slip of paper may be enclosed in the same en-

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OUR TERMS Are strictly carried out in settling accounts at the of-

fice, and we wish our agents to adhere to them in all cases whatsoever: i. e., one shilling per month for all arrearages, and 12 1-2 cents per month for advance pay. We prefer to suffer subscribers to stop their papers at once, rather than violate our terms. A SUGGESTION. We observe that a large proportion of our accounts

are souared to the close of the volume. Would it not be well

for all our friends to adopt this course? It would be a

great accommodation in settling the accounts hereafter.

to all concerned, more particularly the agents. Let us,

BE PROMPT Most of our patrons have adopted the good custom of improve the present occasion to confirm themselves in the habit. Please to hand the money at once to your preacher, or if this is not convenient, have it "laid by," so that when he calls at your house or shop, it will be all

and give him more time to devote to soliciting new sub-

REV. MR. CUMMINGS, of Hanover St. M. E. Church preached an excellent sermon before the Boston Sunday School Teachers' Association, at Bromfield St. Church, on Sunday evening. This association is exerting a very salutary influence on our Sunday School interest. We Pratt, Boston, contains forty-two engravings, some of them | commend it to the special attention of Sunday School

BISHOP HEDDING .- A Brother at Lynn writes us :-"It may be gratifying to some of your numerous readers, to hear from the venerable Bishop Hedding, and below I A Kiss for a Blow, is the title of a truly elegant give you an extract from a letter addressed to me, dated little volume, issued by Mussey & Co. Its mechanical Dec. 11, 1851. 'I did gain strength some during the summer and fall, but since the cold weather came on I am not tractive; but above all, the stories themselves are charm- as well as I was. I am exceedingly feeble, able to walk, ing, and of the best moral. It is a capital book for the write, or do anything else, but little. It is now doubtful whether I shall be able to get to the General Conference in May. If Providence shall be pleased to spare me through the winter, and by any personal effort I can get to the General Conference I shall do so, and if Providence permit I shall not fail visiting Lynn. I live in expectation of death, but in hope of eternal life.'

> We call particular attention to Bro. Jaques' notice of the Sabbath School Convention at Winthrop. It place on the occasion. Read the notice, brethren, and turn out if possible.

NEWARK, N. J .- A private letter from Newark says : parted Christian females, and their last hours upon earth. The Lord is graciously appearing with us again in Clin-It is from the pen of the author of "Dying Hours," ton St. Some fifteen persons were at our altar for prayer "Frontier Sketches," &c. It is one of a somewhat nu- last evening. Last winter all our churches in this city. merous class of books recently issued, and will rank shared a most gracious visitation; but our prospects are

WESLEYAN MISSIONS .- The Halifax Wesleyan says :-"The Wesleyan Missionary meetings, recently held in Rev. Geo. Coles, well known as sometime since assistant various parts of England, were highly encouraging, and editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, and as a vectoran member of the New York Conference. It details his own history down to his arrival in this country. Mr. sary at Leeds was particularly interesting; the entire pro-Coles has an exceedingly entertaining tact at narrating, cceds, including the collections after the sermons, at the public and breakfast meetings, and the sums taken at the est. We expect an additional volume from his pen, in bazaar, being £1,610 17s. 4d., an amount exceeding that

To "G. P. D." we say yes, as much as you please.

REV. ELIJAH WILLARD .- Rev. Geo. W. Rogers writes, P. Magee, 15 Washington St., Boston. This book is as follows: "Will you please to inform the friends of from the racy pen of Rev. M. Trafton, and purports to Rev. Elijah Willard, through the Herald, that he is now be a description of men and things as he beheld them in lying quite sick at his residence in Saugus. He has been the "father-land." Had Mr. T.'s book borne some other unwell ever since he returned from his tour in October. It title, had it been on some other subject, we might have is thought that he cannot live longer than spring. I visit, procured it at an earlier date. As for "Rambles," ed him a short time since. He was happy in his mind-Tours," "Travels," "Loiterings," &c., "in Europe," we trusting in God-ready to go home, if it is the will of had read them until we were as familiar as we thought it Heaven, to enjoy the promised reward. With what he possible for us to be with the natural scenery of the "old gets from the Conference and his friends, he is well proworld." Scores of times, while sitting at our own fire vided for, and hopes to end his days in retirement and side, have we travelled the great thoroughfares of London, Paris, &c., &c.. Again and again have their splen- and asks for them. I write you at his request; and as did palaces, ancient cathedrals, monkish abbeys, grim many of his friends asked him to write to them on his castles, dark dungeons, &c., passed in review before us. return, you will confer a favor by stating that he has been

> Rev. LUTHER LEE announces his intention to resign the editorship of the True Weslevan.

A Good Work .- Through the labors of the American Home Missionary Society for twenty-six years, more than 800 churches have been built up, some of which are among the most efficient churches in the land in furnish-

The Western Advocate says that the increase of membership in the Niagara Conference, Canada, during the year ending August 26th, was 350; whole number of chapels, 65; parsonages, 20; ministers, about 60. The it numbers about 1,100 subscribers. The book and printing establishment yielded \$400 net proceeds the last year.

We learn from the same paper that a most glorious revival of religion is in progress among the students of the Ohio Weslevan University. Seniors, juniors, sophomores, freshmen, and all classes, are participating in its blessed effects. Over seventy have experienced religion. PORTLAND, ME.-We understand that about 50 per-

sons have recently been received on probation in Rev. W. RAPIDITY OF SPEAKING .- Daniel Webster is said to speak at the rate of 80 to 110 words a minute; Gerrit

Smith from 70 to 90; Dr. Tyng from 120 to 140; Henry Clay from 130 to 160; Mr. Choate and the late John C. Calhoun from 160 to 200. SPIES IN THE FAMILY .- Father Gavazzi recently

stated in England, that the Catholic priests had formed a Servant's Society for the purpose of introducing servants into respectable families to act as spies.

Thanks to Brother Shepherd. We will take all due are of the matter.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES .- According periodicals in the United States, June 1, 1850, with an aggregate circulation of about 5,000,000; the number of copies printed annually is 422,600,000. Their average circulation is 1,785; there is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the States and territories. In The errors pointed out, and the practice of tracing let- the New England States, 424 papers are issued, 876 in

WINTHROP, ME .- Rev. P. Jaques writes, Dec. 23: to be issued during the coming year; and then, in my The work of God in this place, to which allusion was made some weeks since, is still gradually progressing. To the present time, between forty and fifty, including five or six backsliders, have professed to find peace with God; and new cases of interest come to our knowledge

General Intelligence.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

formation already given of Louis Napoleon's stroke of of the American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Co., dated policy, whose ultimate design, undoubtedly, is to become the 2d inst. This the President says is the principal as well as act the Emperor of the French. His bold source of information received by the Executive relating manœuvre appears to have occurred on the anniversary of the day when his renowned uncle was declared Emperor, and also the anuiversary of the battle of Austerlitz, en to Com. Parker, commanding the Havre squadron, to one of the most splendid of Napoleon's triumphs. Ac- protect American commerce in those waters, and also incounts and correspondents from Paris give but little structions were despatched to the minister of the U. S. at credit to Louis for his pretended appeal to the people in London. Citizens of the United States residing at Gravview of an alleged conspiracy against him, which but a town, where the outrage on the Prometheus is said to short time before, after a rigid scrutiny, had been de- have occurred, have recently sent a letter for publication clared to have no existence. Besides, what confidence giving their views of the affair. This letter states that can be reposed in a man, who to prevent others from the port at Graytown is a free port. The city govern breaking the Constitution which he has sworn to observe, ment consists of a Council, of which Mr. Green, the Engbreaks it himself, tramples it in the dust, and proposes lish consul, is chairman. All vessels entering the harbon an entire change in important provisions to be voted on are required to pay harbor charges, except the English by the people contrary to all constitutional guaranties. mail steamers, simply because they are mail steamers And what is this appeal to the people, but a mere farce, which privilege is offered to any other nation. The when he knows he has the army to sustain him? It ap- steamship Prometheus had often refused to pay port pears that in the emeute which followed the President's charges, on the ground that the company did not recognamed Martin and Stafford. A large amount of proper- ult. for New York, when a warrant was issued, by appro ty, it is said, will probably be sent to the United States val of the Council, to arrest the captain of the steame and to England for safety. The elections are probably now over; the army were to cast their ballots in 48 hours; the vote of the people was to be completed the brig-of-war Express fired upon her, as has been stated. 24th inst. For fuller details of Foreign news, our readers

the Capital at Washington was discovered to be on fire. says: "We have extended religious ramifications and It caught in the Library Room, which was wholly burnt established secret societies all over Italy, even in spite of out, together with some 40,000 volumes, including the famous Jefferson Library, whose value was not to be cany they have imprisoned several priests, and more are reckoned in money. The number of books lost which may be replaced is valued at \$250,000. Several busts of distinguished men, and some paintings in the room were having become converted to the principles of the Reforalso consumed. The fire did not spread much beyond mation. In the kingdom of Naples you will find more the Library. The law books in an adjoining room were than three hundred ecclesiastics in the galleys for having saved. The two Halls of Congress, and the Supreme dared to oppose themselves to the supremacy of the Pope will not be interrupted. The intense cold prevented the engines from working as freely as was necessary. It is Gospel, as in the primitive ages of the Holy Church of not yet ascertained how the fire originated. The Capitol the Apostles." The papers, not long since, published a Edward Everett, who returning to his lodgings from a circulated in Italy extensively, commencing with Genoa. party, when a member of Congress, discovered a fire in It gives open warning of another general revolution in the Library, roused the watchman and others, and the fire Europe, and calls upon Italians to be prepared for a was put out with trifling loss. In that case the fire arose simultaneous insurrection, and prescribes the principles from a lighted candle left by a reader on one of the shelves. The origin of the fire has been satisfactorily ascertained On the removal of the rubbish, one of the timbers of Liberty," has been founded in England, to collect confound to extend into a defective flue leading from the other conscientious means. It is increasing daily, and Committee room, where the wood was kept. This timber was mostly consumed, while others, in the other part of the wall, were but slightly burned. The chimney confire, and is considered satisfactory proof of the cause.

min Seaver for mayor, by the majority of one vote.

New York will, doubtless, be responded to in a substan- already arrived at Altona." will-we deprecate, most sincerely, the influence which we of the Government in regard to the past, present and fufear will be the result of his glowing eloquence, and his ture position of these Islands. This communication was

The Landing of the Pitgrims was commemorated in Ply- ult., and says that Mr. Ramen Gumboa has submitted to mouth by a dinner on the 22d, and in New York by the the Senate a draft of a bill empowering the Executive to customary New England Festival. This last affair at the open negotiations with the British Government for the Astor House, is said to have been very brilliant. Moses opening of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The basis of the H. Grinnell presided. The sentiment to the sister so- arrangement to be that Great Britain construct a canal cieties was responded to by the Presidents of the St. within a given period; erect such fortifications as Mexi-Georges, St. Andrews, St. Patricks, St. Nicholas, and co may designate, and assist Mexico in case of an invaother associations, while of the sons of New England, sion of the Isthmus, or any attack made on her rights to Rev. Mr. Chapin, Rev. Mr. Osgood, Mr. Hillard, Judge lands situated thereon; Mexico binding herself to keep Savage and Mr. Fessenden, were called upon to speak, a garrison of two thousand men on the Isthmus to aid and severally responded. The occasion was farther com- travellers, garrison forts, &c., and to make over to Great memorated on Monday evening at the Broadway Taber- Britain all tolls and other advantages to be derived from nacle, by appropriate literary exercises. The audience the canal. was very large, a great proportion being ladies. The ceremonies in the evening were commenced by a prayer by Dr. Adams, after which George S. Hillard, of Boston, delivered the Annual Oration before the Society. The was to-day elected Senator in place of Mr. Underwood, effort of Mr. Hillard was very favorably received by the whose term expires in 1853. audience, and elicited general commendation from the Col. Benton has been nominated for Congress, and Genpress. Mr. Hillard chose for his theme the civil and eral Butler for the Presidency, by a Democratic meeting religious liberty enjoyed by the Pilgrims.

By accounts received at New York, the 19th inst., it | Sir Henry Bulwer will return immediately to the Uniappears that Charles H. Baldwin of the U. S. Navy, and Wm. H. De Forest, of New York, have applied to the doubtless, will be clothed with ample authority to accom-Government of Costa Rica for the monopoly, for 30 years, modate the pending difficulty, should his general powers Atlantic to the interior. They propose to establish a line of steamers from San Jan del Nord or Grantown to of steamers from San Jan del Nord, or Graytown, to Saraquiqui, a town some 16 miles from San Juan. They propose to open roads across the country, to the capital evening at Washington to make arrangements for the apand other principal towns, and to carry the mails, and all proaching campaign. They agreed to recommend the agents and despatches of the Government free of cost, holding of a National Convention, at Pittsburg, after the and pay into the Treasury 10 per cent. of all the nett conventions of the other parties had taken place. Among profit of the enterprise. No decision as to the proposal their most prominent candidates for the Presidency are

A letter-writer from Washington, according to the Giddings, of Ohio. New York Tribune, says that all the representatives of monarchies in that city were determined to demand their passports and leave the country as soon as Kossuth was

Mr. Clay has resigned his seat in the Senate, but not allow the Legislature, which is now in session, to elect a successor for the residue of the term. An authoritative communication on this subject has been addressed and mailed to the Governor of Kentin land been addressed and is by no means improved. He is sensitive to the least delphia, but spend the winter in Washington.

effort, and the sudden and severe change of the last few days has been of disadvantage to his enfeebled system. Pres. Fillmore has sent a message to the Senate of the U. S., relative to the case of the Prometheus, accompanied The news from Europe by late arrivals confirms the in- by a communication from Mr. Joseph L. White, counsel

proclamation, on Tuesday, two Americans were killed, nize the authorities. It was about starting on the 21st

We learn that Achilli, the Italian reformer, has become a permanent correspondent of the New York Eco d'Italia. We find a translation of part of a recent letter, which At half-past seven o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday last, may possess considerable interest to our readers. He Court room are unharmed, and the business of Congress We Italians do not pretend to belong to any special sect was once saved from burning, through the exertions of notice of a manifesto of Mazzini's, which has lately been of an alcove entering the wall on the east side of the tributions for the cause, and to promote the triumph by Library, exactly where the fire was first discovered, was

necting with this flue is also ascertained to have been on regiment at Comorn during the revolution, has been arrested by the military authorities at Rensburg. "He had Accounts of the continued civil war in Mexico have arrived from London under a false name. In his possesbeen published, by which it appears that a bloody sion were found proclamations inciting the soldiers to reengagement has taken place between Gen. Caravajal and volt, and printed copies of the last public speeches in the Government troops. The latter were driven from England by the ex-dictator. It was reported in the town, Mier to Ceralvo, a distance of forty miles, at which place that many officers, (the number is said to be nineteen,) they were again routed, and Caravajal occupied the and a great number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, have also been arrested at Rensburg, for having The third voting for Mayor and three Aldermen in this been accomplices in the projected revolt. These arrests city last Wednesday, resulted in the election of the three have been principally effected in the Schwarzenburg regi-Whig candidates for aldermen, and the election of Benja- ment, which is almost entirely composed of Hungarians. and which is at present in garrison in the fortress of Rensburg. It has been ascertained that the agent of Kos-Kossuth last week proceeded on his way towards suth, aided by another Hungarian, (Ruschak,) and who Washington. His farewell speech to the ladies in Tripler Hall, New York, was a very beautiful and touching revolt. On receipt of this deplorable news at Vienna, tribute to woman, and to the women of his own land Gen. de Ramberg, an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was especially. His earnest appeal for aid from the ladies of immediately sent off to examine the affair, and he has

tial form. It is said that the Hungarian fund already The steamship Duniel Webster, from San Juan, Nicarauamounts to \$30,000. His reception at Philadelphia on the 24th inst. was very exciting and enthusiastic, the display in the procession exceeding, it is said, that of his Northven at Panama with \$1,700,000 in gold. The whole reception at New York. His speech in Independence shipment at San Francisco for the fortnight is between Square was thrilling as inspired by associations of the two and a half and three millions. Her advices from past. His immense labors since his arrival in the California were to the 16th ult. The principal topic of country have very much prostrated his health, so that he discussion was the division of the State. Many believe has been confined to his room, part of the time. His welcome to the Capitol cannot be noticed in our paper of The Roard. this week. We have heretofore taken occasion to suggest a caution to our readers lest they be carried away with admiration of Kossuth beyond the bounds of moderation; and we do it not on general principles only, but because of the peculiar character of the mission which he because of the peculiar character of the mission which he esteems himself to be entrusted with in this country, viz: to rouse our people to a determined stand against Russian interference in the affairs of Hungary; not merely the assertion of the doctrine of non-intervention, but backing it up with fleets and armies, without which he says, the assertion will be useless. Now we disagree, in toto, on this point of promising a governmental or popular crusade for the promotion of human freedom. We are called to ally ourselves to England in this war of opinion—of the sword. We believe in the prudence and wisdom of the advice of Washington. "Friendship with all, enough the same than th of the advice of Washington, "Friendship with all, entangling alliances with none," for such purposes. Besides, we ask seriously, if it was for this purpose, our nation invited Kossuth to our shores? Certainly not. The idea was never thought of till his declaration of sentiments in England. Did our Government plead with Turkey for his release, with the ulterior design of setting him on as the leader of a new revolution in Hungary? Not at all. It was to provide a safe and happy asylum tinue to press her demands, the King is authorized, in an for a noble and brave man and his associates. For ourselves, much as we respect his genius, his unconquerable some friendly power. The U. S. Commissioner called love for freedom for his fatherland, and his energy of officially at the Foreign Office and made known the views

> immediately forwarded to the King. The N. O. Picayune has Mexican papers to the 16th

POLITICAL.

Louisville, Dec. 13 .- Hon. John B. Thompson, Whig,

held at Hilboro', Missouri.

The Free Soil General Committee held a meeting this Messrs. Dix of New York, Hale of New Hampshire, and

A Southern Rights' Convention is to meet in Alabama

Mississippi.-Governor Whitfield has tendered the appointment of office of Senator, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Jefferson Davis, when he consented to to take effect until next September, the object being to

mailed to the Governor of Kentucky, which will be forth Washington, Dec. 24.-Mr. Clay's health is slowly with submitted to the Legislature. Mr. Clay's condition improving, and it is thought that he will not go to Phila-

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

and

Condensed Telegraphic Reports.

Dec. 22. Senate.—Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, reported a bill with an amendment, granting the right of way and land, to certain railroads in Iowa. Mr. Shields reported back to the Senate, the bill granting land for a canal in Illinois. Mr Miller introduced a bill for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and briefly advocated its passage. Referred. Mr. Hale called up the resolution calling for Mr Miller limited and briefly advocated. Referred. Mr. Hale called up the resolution calling for information relative to flogging in the navy, and moved a substitute for special information on the subject, which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted. The resolution fixing Fridays for consideration of private claims ton fixing Fridays for consideration of private claims was warmly debated, and finally adopted, yeas 21, nays have invested Lyons. The vote of the army so far as resolutions and finally adopted, yeas 21, nays have invested Lyons. The vote of the army so far as resolution adopted. proceeded in his speech against the compromise resolution. Mr. Foote replied with great severity to the personal insinuations made by Mr. Houston. Mr. Houston replied, and denied all aspirations for the Presidency; all intrigues or secret correspondence. He intimated State of Mr. Foote was manufactured. He intimated replied, and defined all aspirations for the Presidency; all intrigues or secret correspondence. He intimated that Mr. Foote was manufacturing a platform to suit the State of Mississippi. Mr. Hale was about moving to lay the whole subject on the table, but several wishing to speak, he forbore, after indulging in some pleasantries at Mr. Foote's expense. Mr. Clemens obtained the floor, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

To THE PREACHERS OF THE PORTLAND DISTRICT.

Dear Brethern:—In another column you will find

House .- Mr. Carter moved a suspension of the rules or a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to ntroduce Kossuth to the House on his arrival. Mr James, of Tennessee, asked for the yeas and nays. Motion lost—111 to 58. Mr. Brenton introduced a bill for the relief of holders of Bounty land warrants issued under the act of Sept. 28, 1850. The house then went into committee of the whole. The President's message was then taken up for reference. Mr. Bissell moved to set aside the consideration of the message. Agreed to. The reso ution making land warrants assignable was discussed nmittee rose and the House adjourned.

Dec. 23. SENATE.-It was agreed that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Friday next. Various committees reported, and business of no striking interest was transacted. Mr. Mallory introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of establishing a naval depot at Key West. Adopted. Mr. Underwood offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of an investigation of all the payments made by the executive departments when there was reason to suppose that they had been fraudu-lently or improperly made. After some explanation the resolution was adopted. Mr. Clemens, from the Commitee on Military Affairs, reported back to the Senate favorably on the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Lientenant General by brevet for emi-nent services. The Senate then resumed the considera-tion of the special order, being Mr. Foote's Compromise tion of the special order, being Mr. Foote's Compromise resolution. Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, having the floor, gave way to Mr. Case, who spoke at some length supporting the resolution. Mr. Clemens followed in favor of ing the resolution. Mr. Clemens followed in favor of you. Make it a matter of conscience to attend. Do your you. The reason for my on the Compromise measures. He doubted very much the wisdom of introducing the present resolution, and said

HOUSE.—After the opening business, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making bounty land warrants assignable. After some debate, on motion of Mr. Stevens, of Ga., the committee rose and reported progress with bill recommending its reference to Committee on Judiciary. The House refused the reference by the casting vote of the Speaker. After many quesordered to be engrossed by 89 to 69. The vote was sub-sequently reconsidered, and considerable discussion en-sued. Mr. Dunham moved its reference to a committee of five. Carried. The Speaker presented a communicaence. Also, a message stating that no information of a treaty between England, France and Spain, relative to Cuba had been received. Mr. Brooks moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to examine into the laws of domicil in Cuba, and see if they were proper matters for negotia-tion and treaty. He said that he would at a proper time

Cuba, and see if they were proper matters for negotiation and treaty. He said that he would at a proper time explain his reasons and show how harshly the laws operated upon American citizens. The motion was carried. A communication was received from the Secretary of War on contingent expenses. The House then adjourned till Friday next.

Dec. 26. Senate.—The Senate not having a quorum, adjourned to Saturday.

In the House, the following Select Committee was appointed on the Bounty Land Bill: Messrs. Dunham, Stevens, of Ga., Harris, of Tenn, Tuck and Bissell. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Stevens, of Ga. Harris, of Tenn, Tuck and Bissell. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Library and its principal contents by fire in a manner unaccountable to him, as no fire had been in the apartment for a long period—nor fire, nor lights during the time it has been in his charge. The loss of books is about 35,000 volumes; to the hope shat a scarching investigation would be made as to the cause of the configaration, so that a like calamity may be avoided in future. Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent. introduced a resealution that the hope shat a scarching investigation would be made as to the cause of the configaration, so that a like calamity unanimous consent. introduced a reselution that the hope shat a scarching investigation would be made as to the cause of the configaration, so that a like calamity unanimous consent. introduced a reselution that the hope shat a scarching investigation would be made as to the cause of the configaration, so that a like calamity unanimous consent. introduced a reselution that the hope shat a scarching investigation would be made as to the cause of the configaration, so that a like calamity unanimous consent. introduced a reselution that the hope shat a scarching investigation would be made as to the cause of the configaration, so that a like calamity unanimous consent. introduced a reselution that the hope shat a scarching inves

23d inst., with four days later news than that received by

Events in France continued to absorb public attention not only there, but throughout all Europe. M. Thiers had been liberated by the President on account of ill health, but on the condition, that he should leave the country. The artillery votes for Napoleon were 2441, against 43. The sea ports on the northern coast of France were very closely watched against the entry of suspected persons. The exact loss of the army in the late engagements is stated to be I superior officer and 45 soldiers killed, and 3 officers and 104 soldiers wounded. We learn from the Purser that just before the sailing of We learn from the Purser that just before the sailing of We learn from the Purser that just before the sailing of Mental Purser is stated to be a superior officer and 45 soldiers killed, and 3 officers and 104 soldiers wounded. Events in France continued to absorb public attention We learn from the Purser that just before the sailing of the Baltic, a second edition of the Times had been issued reporting that Count de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale had arrived in Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against Louis Napoleon. Commodore Catesby Jones had been shot on the Boulevards of Paris and severely disabled. At the latest advices all was quiet in Paris.

Marshal Soult died in the department of Tarn on the 26th November, aged 82. The Socialists are creating great disturbances in various parts of France. At Clarency, in Nievre, they committed great atrocities, and it is said the Mayor lost his life. It is reported that Government has resolved to bring the Generals now in control. ment has resolved to bring the Generals now in custody at Ham, to trial before court martial, on the charge of attempting to seduce the soldiers of the Army from their duty. The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle in Paris, it is said, received a notice to quit, but it was subsequently withdrawn, and he was cautioned to be was subsequently withdrawn, and he was cautioned to be more careful. The President has issued a decree restor-

ENGLAND.-Various rumors are affoat as to the stabil-ENGLAND.—Various rumors are attoat as to the stability of the Government. The dislike which exists between Lords Grey and Palmerston, is nearly beyond the Premier's control. Sir J. Gladstone is dead. In Scotland the Press are beginning a sort of crusade against the London Times, and in some large provincial towns associations are forming to refuse to read, purchase or advertise in that paper. tise in that paper.

IRELAND.—The Lord Primate had been elected Chancellor of Dublin University. The trial of Birch, proprietor of the Dublin World newspaper, against the chief Secretary for Ireland, for writing up the Irish Executive, resulted in favor of defendant, with costs. The opposition ta Queen's College was daily becoming more violent and effective. Archbishop Murray was obliged to withdraw. PRUSSIA.-The French news caused considerable excitement in the Councils of the King of Prussia, but after

considering the matter in all its bearings the Ministers decided that not a single corps of the Prussian army should be placed on a war footing. GERMANY .- Advices from Hamburgh to the 5th state

that business there on change is almost suspended, owing to the French news, which had made a profound impres-AUSTRIA.-The ministerial organs at Vienna declare

for Louis Napoleon, and praise his policy.

Since the above accounts, another Steamer, the Canada, has brought three days later news. Several departments of France resist the new order of things, and in some the insurgents by thousands are in arms against the forces of the President. Socialism triumphs in some

places. ENGLAND - Movements in favor of customs reform are progressing vigorously. Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to Nov. 4th, state that a severe chastisement had been inflicted upon the enemy by the force under command of General Somersett. The Kaffres in Fish River, Bush District, have been repulsed in several skirmishes. In the Water Kloof the enemy was beaten back after sev eral hours hard fighting, and their camps destroyed. The British loss amounted to 40 killed and wounded. The number of Kaffres killed is estimated from 400 to 500. Beyond a violent agitation in the other Capitals in Eu-

rope, consequent upon the critical state of affairs in France, there is no interruption of the public peace.

FRANCE.-French affairs continue to be the engrossing subject of interest, but there had been no fresh incidents of striking importance. Several additional departments had been placed in a state of siege. Large numbers of nad been placed in a state of siege. Large numbers of "the mountain" party have fled the country. Several legions of the National Guard have been disarmed for ex-hibiting dissatisfaction. Several distinguished members of the Legitimist and Orleanist party have sent in their adhesion to the Government. The Minister of War has addressed a despatch to the Generals of Corps, in which

DEAR BRETHREN:-In another column you will find the notice for a series of Missionary Meetings. These meetings are appointed in accordance with the recommendation of a meeting of several of the preachers of the district, recently held at Gorham.

Similar meetings have been formerly held upon other districts in this and other Conferences, and have been attended with good results to the cause. They are not trended with good results to the cause.

tended with good results to the cause. They are not only beneficial to the people where they are held, but also to the preachers engaged in them. To attend these meetings in accordance with the above appointment, will require some effort and sacrifice; but the object to be effected will warrant even greater sacrifices. I have en-deavored so to arrange the appointments as to subject you to as little travel as possible. For this reason, you will perceive some of the brethren are appointed to more places than others. This is because they are so situated as to be convenient for them to attend them, and inconvenient for others more remotely situated. I hope the preachers where the meetings are to be held will make ample arrangements, give timely notice of the meetings, and stir up the people to attend. Much depends upon this. If the preachers do not enter into this work heartily, the people will, of course, feel less interest. Much depends upon this. Our lay brethren, we have no doubt, feel a deep and lively interest in this glorious cause, but they are looking to these preachers to lead off in this enterprise. Shall they be disappointed by our indiffer ence? I trust not. Dear brethren, will you not be punc best, and God will be with you. The reason for my name appearing to so many is, that these appointments are resolution was attacked, and then to vindicate the propriety of the measure by their votes. Mr. Downs obtained
the floor, and on his motion the subject was postponed
until the first Monday of January. The Senate then went
into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned. in immediate connection with the Quarterly Meetings in arrange for the meetings in their charges, and give the brethren notice. The brethren where the meetings are appointed, can hold them at such place upon their charge as they may think proper. We hope they will conform to the time here fixed, as far as possible; but should any thing occur to make it necessary to change the time, we hope they will give the brethren appointed to the place timely notice of the change. Collections and pledges can be taken at the time, or deferred to another time just as the preachers think best. It would be better to take a collection at the time, except in those places where other arrangements have been made.

Now, dear brethren, let us do something noble for the

nissionary cause. Let ours be the Banner District in

Yours truly. D. B. RANDALL. Gorham, Dec. 19.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. M. Chase, Nov. 27, Robert T. Barker to

DEATHS.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Albert A. Cooke, Milford, Mass.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION .- The Union Sabbath School more careful. The President has issued a decree restoring the Pantheon to its original religious purposes, thus, it is thought, securing the favor of the Clergy.

MOROCCO—The French fleet after the bombardment of Sallee and Rabat having threatened also the immediate bombardment of Tangier, the Moorish authorities entered into an arrangement with the French Admiral with respect to the compensation claimed for damage to French property.

ENGLAND.—Various rumors are afloat as to the stabil-

J. JONES, J. H. M. LELAND, C. ATER,

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION, WINTHROP, ME.—
After consultation, and in accordance with the advice of several brethren in the ministry, a convention of the friends of Sabbath Schools in the M. E. Church, will be holden at Winthrop, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 13 and 14. Without regard to district lines, we invite our brethren to rally from all points, and devote a day or two to the consideration of this great interest of the church. From Lewiston and Waterville, and all intermediate points; from the River stations; from old Wayne, Fayette and Livermore; let a host of the lovers of Sabbath Schools pour in upon us, and test the hospitality of Winthrop Methodists. The exercises will commence with a Sabbath School prayer meeting, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Brethren are invited to come prepared to report the statistics and condition of their schools.

Per order,

P. Jaques.

Winthrop, Dec. 23.

N. B. Will the P. Elders of Readfield and Gardiner District favor us with their presence and counsels on the occasion?

1			•	VADE MERENIA BOD DODE
ı	A SERIES OF M	188	10	NARY MEETINGS FOR PORT-
1	LAND DISTRICT.	The	Pre	eachers whose names are set against
ı	the appointments are	exp	ect	ed to assist the preachers in charge,
1	by speaking on the oc	cas	ion	w n n n n n n
1				, W. F. Farrington, D. B. Randall.
1		13,	60	H. B. Abbot, A. F. Barnard.
1		13,	66	A. Sanderson, U. Rideout.
J		14,	66	W. F. Farrington, M. Wight.
١		13,	66	J. Mitchell, J. Hooper.
1	Kittery,	14,	46	J. Mitchell, J. Stone.
1	S. Berwick,	18,	66	J. Mitchell, D. B. Randall.
. 1	Berwick,	29,		B. Freeman, D. B. Randall.
	Newfield,	1,	44	J. McMillan, D. B. Randall.
٠	Alfred,	2,	66	J. McMillan, D. B. Randall.
	Scarboro',	14,	66	W. McDonald, B. Luffkin.
١	Saco,	6,		held in con. with Ministerial Ass'n.
	Biddeford,	6,	86	
	S. Biddeford,	28,	66	W. McDonald, J. Rice.
3	Kennebunk I't. C'tre,	, 26,	66	J. W. Atkins, W. D. Jones.
	W. Kennebunk,	29,	66	F. Masseure, F. C. Ayer.
1	Buxton,	28,	61	J. C. Perry, S. W. Pierce.
,	N. Gorham, Standish,	,29,	46	A. Sanderson, J. McMillan.
ı	Gray, Feb	. 4,	46	J. McMillan, S. S. Cummings.
1	Elliot,	4,	- 66	J. Hooper, D. B. Randall.
ı	West Newfield,	4,	33	W. D. Jones, Stephen Tobey.
•	Kennebunk Port,	4,	66	C. C. Cone, J. Cobb.
	Porter,	4,	66	P. C. Richmond, A. Turner.
,	Standish Cape,	4,	64	J. C. Perry, S. M. Emerson.
	N. Berwick,	8,	66	C. C. Cone, W. McDonald.
•	Baldwin,	25,	66	I. C. Istenmond, S. M. Almerton
9	Cornish,	26,	84	D. C. I City, Cames Demo.
8	Gorham,	25,		C. 11. 210156, 11 D. 110501
	Saccarappa,	26		U. 11 . 44 UIDE. 24. 11 15 1100
	N. Biddeford,	24		
	Gorham, Dec. 19.			D. B. RANDALL.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS ON NEW LONDON DISTRICT

MISSIONARY MEETINGS ON NEW LONDON DISTRICT.

Danielsonville, Dec. 23—G. M. Carpenter, H. S. Ramsdell.

Jan. 4. Norwich Landing—M. P. Alderman, L. Daggett.

"Voluntown—A. H. Robinson.

"W. Thompson—H. Torbush, D. Dorchester, Jr., N. G.
Lippitt.

"Willimantic—B. Otheman, P. S. Mather.

"In New London—L. C. Collins, Wm. Turkington.

"Lymo—J. Morgan, J. G. Standish.

"Lymo—J. Morgan, J. G. Standish.

"Uncasville—J. Dennison, Wm. Dixon.

"Norwich Falls—G. M. Carpenter, E. Benton.

"Plainfield—S. Dean, S. W. Hammond.

"Fisherville—E. A. Lyon, H. S. Ramsdell.

"S. Coventry—J. Cady, P. S. Mather.

"Tolland—C. Dixon.

"Willington—J. Mather.

"Stafford—B. Otheman. Tolland—C Dixon.
Willington—J. Mather.
Stafford—B. Otheman.
Somers—L. W. Blood.
South Manchester—B. C. Phelps, G. W. Brewster.
Haddam Neck—R. Albiston.
Mariborough—Wm. O. Cady
Griswold—H. Mayo, A. H. Robinson.
Franklin—B. M. Walker.
Mystic—S. Fox, L. C. Collins.
Montville—A. Gardner.

Mystic—S. Fox, L. C. Collins.
Montville—A. Gardner.
Greenville—G. M. Carpenter, B. M. Walker.
E. Thompson—R. McGonegal.
Eastford—E. A. Lyon, D. Dorchester, Jr.
Mansfield—J. Cadv, N. Tainter.
Hopeville—J. F. Sheffield.
Scitico—S. W. Coggeshall, E. A. Standish.
Warehouse Point—S. W. Coggeshall.
Rockville—J. W. Case, L. Leffingwell, J. Mather.
Letten—4. W. Brewster.

Rockville—J. W. Case, L. Leffingwell, J. Mather. holton—G. W. Brewster. Hebron—L. D. Bentley. East Hartiord—W. Emerson, C. W. Turner. Eagleville—C. D. Fillmore. Hanover—L. Daggett, Jr. Mystic Bridge—Wm. Turkington, J. Morgan. Gale's Ferry—A. Gardner. Norwich North—G. M. Carpenter, B. M. Walker. Woodstock—R. McGionegal. Source Fond—J. Mather.

Woodstock—R. McGonegal.
Square l'ond—J. Mather.
Thompsonville—S. Benton. L. W. Blood.
Windsorville—W. S. Simmons, L. Leffingwell.
North Manchester—J. Cooper, H. Conant.
Colchester—L. D. Bentley, Wm. Phillips.
Wapping—G. W. Brewster, W. S. Simmons.
South Glastenbury—C. Morse, E. Dunham. South Glastenbury—C. Morse, E. Dunham E. Glastenbury—W. Emerson, J. Stocking Portland—A. M. Allen. E. Hampton—W. Kellen.

B. OTHEMAN,
E. BENTON,
S. BENTON.
Committee.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. BOSTON DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER. New England Village, Quincy Point, Dorchester. " 17 18 " 18 " 18 " 24 25 " Natick, Newton Upper Falls, afternoon, Lunenburg, ownsend, afternoon, Feb. 1 inton, sylston, afternoon, 7 dilford, afternoon, Hopkinton, Marlborough, 14 Assabet,
Sudbury, afternoon,
Saxonville,
Walpole,
Chelsea,
Dedham, East Boston Hanover Street, Centenary Church, afternoon, Suffolk Street, Church Street, 20 21 epouset, uincy Point, afternoon, 27 28

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. Howland; S. Holbrook; M. Stone; J. Smith; H. Mouln; N. L. Chase; B. F. Wood; Z. S. Haynes; N. Hobart; H.
Atwater—N. P. Philbrook; I. Eddy; S. V. Nason; J. H.
oule (we will send to J. Knight); E. Helmershausen; W.
insman; J. Colby; C. S. Macreading; S. Dean; L. P. Frost;
M. Carpenter; P. Crandon; B. Judd; H. L. Starks; S.
lower; P. P. Harrower; C. Pyke; W. P. Gray; W. H. Stetn; M. Nevball; S. McKean; J. W. Spencer; T. B. Tupper;
N. Turner; C. F. Tupper; E. Cottrell; E. F. Hinks; T. F. Davidn; P. Higgins; L. M. Moore; D. P. Thompson; P. Merrill; N.
vebb; L. Warriner; J. H. Patterson; B. Kelley; W. F. Farringnn; J. G. Post (A. B. has paid to Nov 15, 52, at which time it will
e stopped;) W. Carpenter; S. Ranks; J. Colby, S. Benton, W.
ordon; J. B. Husted (did you not make a mistake in footing up
ie various amounts in your letter?—we make the whole sum
redited \$12.75); S. Cushing; E. Rist; H. P. Andrews; J. Hariman; E. Carter; W. Tunison; D. Crabtree; L. L. Eastman; J.
Coleman; C. H. Owens; I. D. Rust; J. Strong; L. B. Andrus;
A. Steele; U. Spalding; W. H. Knapp.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO DEC. 26. ee that the money you send us is duly acknowledged

	an engi ena m		a no to unity o	C TTO M TOUR GUT	
	Allen J 1	50 Jan 1 '53	Knight II	1 50 Feb 10 '52	
	Anderson M C 1	50 "	King Jas	1 50 Jan 1 '53	1
	Allen H M 1	50 "	King John Kelley B	1 50 "	
	Allen H 1	50 "	Kirk J	1 50 "	i
		50 Ap'l 1 '53 50 Jan 1 '53	Leighton H D	1 50 "	
	Bratt I	50 Aug 1 '52	Longfellow A	1 50 "	1
	Baker J Jr 1 Baker PC& JD 1	50 Jan 1 53	Lane G Lovett S	1 50 "	•
	Bradford 8 1	50 44	Lewis P	8 00 " 1 50 "	,
	Brown J	75 "	Landers D	1 50 "	
	Brown L 1 Battle J W 1	50 "	Morris D Mason W	1 50 "	1
	Britton G 1	50 "	Manchester C W	1 50 "	•
	Bedell C C 1 Brewer J M 1	50 "	Mertin W & H Mitchell A	1 50 "	
	Bryant A 1	50 "	Moore U B	1 50 "	
	Bearce S R 1 Bryant R 1	50 "	Mower S Marston D	1 00 4 1 50	
	Barnard B 1	50 "	McKean S	23 on ac't	
1	Bliss A 1 Baker L 1	O	Mitchell J	1 50 Jan 1 '53	
ł	Brownell J 1		Moore R Moore L M Martin E	1 50 "	
1	Borden I H 3	00 Jan 1 '52	Martin E Maddox R	1 50 "	
	Cornell W W 1		Merriam W	1 50 "	
1	Chase J 1 Cushman L 1		Newcomb G C	2 00 "	-
l	Clark S G 1	50 "	Newhall J Patterson J II	184 "	
	Corey B F I Gushing N I		Pierce T	50 on ac't 1 50 Jan 1 '53	
1	Chadwick S 1	1 50 "	Pratt L	1 50 "	
1	Cushing M	50 "	Putney R C Pierce C	1 00 June 1 '53 1 50 Jan 1 '53	
1	Collins M	1 50 "	Pierce J L Pitman W R	1 50 "	
1	Cox G Converse O	. 00	Pierce L	1 50 "	
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For the Herald and Journal SONG.

To be sung at the next Woman's Rights Convention. "The better day is coming;" Redemption draweth near, Look, sisters, in the glowing sky, The Hope-star shineth clear. The shackles that so long have bound Eve's daughters, soon shall break, And to oblivion's rayless gloom

Their lordly forgers take. The better day is coming : Well may we boast its dawn, When free to guide the heavy plough, Or hoe the growing corn; No longer in the shady walks We'll bind the straying vine, No more with fairy touch and skill The rose and lily twine.

The better day is coming; No more with snowy hand We'll wake the melting harp or lute, While men enchanted stand. With mighty grasp we'll seize the axe, The shovel, scythe and saw, And should a foe our shore invade The sword tremendous draw.

The better day is coming: The man transformed shall bend Beside the cradle, and with care The fretting nurseling tend-While in a crowd promiscuous, vast, His fearless wife shall sway With wondrous power of eloquence The mass of human clay.

The better day is coming :

No more the sailor's wife Shall sadly ween when ocean wakes Its elements of strife. No! while each good man safe at home The tiny needle delves, We will be captain, mate and hands. And work the ship ourselves.

The better day is coming; How merry shall we rise At midnight, when the wild winds how! When frown the darkened skies, Then shivering we will cheerily To some sick patient go, And find out something of the joys That male physicians know.

The better day is coming: At church, abroad, at home. We'll rise to yield the cosiest scats To men whene'er they come. We'll treat them as they now serve us. With bows and gentle words, We'll give to them the very best That earth or sea affords.

The better day is coming; Too long have angry brawls, And brutal force, and hideous looks Disgraced our council halls. We'll leave the parlor's still retreat To rule the clam'rous crowd, Who have for ages at the shrine Of party feeling bowed.

Then courage, sisters, courage, Soon will the orb of day Succeed the Hope-star that now smiles Upon our arduous way. The shouts of the exalted Fair Shall drown all party jars-We'll rend the earth, the sea and air With our prolonged huzzas. Uncasville, Conn.

HARMONY.

MINISTERIAL.

For the lierald and Journal.

TO JUNIOR PREACHERS. An Itinerant's Dilemma-Dr. Olin's Letter-A word in season for many Young Preachers.

MR. EDITOR :- I chance to be one of that large class of junior preachers who have been cajoled from the early pursuit of a course of regular education into the midst of high ministerial responsibilities. Young in years, ardent in feelings, and longing particularly to gird on the harness and do battle for God, I became an easy dupe, first, of the false analogy that is often drawn between the historical facts in the lives and times of our fathers, and the times and position of the generation now rising; and, secondly, of the advice of certain men whose venerable heads and long experience ought to have taught them better things. Alas! "Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged (always) understand judgment." Trembling takes hold of me as I look back from the summit of a little more than seven years' experi-

I had studied a little at home, taught a few terms in a district school, spent time enough at the academy to become nearly fitted for college, and that was about all. True, I felt a burning zeal for God, and had exercised a few times as an exhorter. But of technical and systematic theology, homiletics, principles of Biblical exegesis and interpretation, sacred rhetoric, and logic, &c., &c., I had just about no knowledge at all. Is it a wonder then, that my first debut before an intelligent congregation as "their preacher' savored of the tragical! Nay. I owe untold and unutterable gratitude to a forbearing God and the tender sympathies and kind suggestions of the people of my first charge, that I did not completely strand and go to pieces upon the rocks of Charybdis or Scylla.

Fairly underway, however, and loath to appear before the world in the light of vascillation, determined not to retrace my steps, but go ahead and make the best of it. The next year my lot was cast among a blessed people; we had a little revival, and I was still more encouraged to go on. But ere long I began to observe that those young men who entered the acadamy with me were graduating from college with greater or less attainments in learning and honors, whereas I, in respect of solid learning and right mental discipline, remained in statu quo. I was not really idle-I read almost with the speed of a race-horse, and was fast acquiring that inimitable skill that thousands exhibit, of gliding over the surface of things without ever casting a glance, much less the eye of philosophical analysis, amid the interior phenomena. The observation startled me. I began to calculate my latitude and take soundings. Discovering my actual whereabouts, and fancying I heard breakers roaring in the distance, I became so diffident of my own skill that I called, though modestly, for I was a total stranger to him, on a strong man for advice. The result was the following letter. And if I am ever so happy as to enter heaven, I will seek out its sainted author, and pour out my gratitude for that act of condescension which utterly revolutionized the conduct of my life as a student and minister, rendering it so that though I probably shall never realize titles nor fame, yet I may attain to a quiet and solid usefulness, such as, but for that, I should forever have missed. I preface the letter by these remarks that its history may be understood. And I send a copy of it for publication, hoping that some other young man, in similar circumstances, may be as much benefited as myself-"freely ye have received, freely give"-the more so, since its author being dead, will only speak with more authority. The italicizing is the author's own. "Excellentia nulla sine labore TITUS. New England Conference, Dec., 1851.

Middletown, Jan. 20, 1848.

DEAR BROTHER :—I received your letter last night on my return from New York, where I have spent most of our winter vacation. I am able to enter pretty fully into your wants and difficulties, though I am by no means confident that I can give you such a course as you may think it worth your while to follow. I am too little acquainted with your turn of mind and your intellectual habits to prescribe confidently in your case. I understand, however, that you have about reached the position where a large number of our preachers can, for the most part, form all intellectual improvement. That is just where they have obtained such a measure of preparation as would enable them to go on with dvantage. This is the practical difficulty. Having learned something at the academy, and afterwards in theology, they only read—they cease to study for the rest of their lives. Now, there are few minds that can bear this course of discipline. The most thoroughly educated men make little progress from the time when they cease to be students and become mere readers.

With such a degree of literary training as you represent yourself to possess, you must, unless an uncommon mind is yours, deteriorate instead of advance, unless you habitually addict yourself to hard methodical study. If you will study, there is no reason why, with your good beginning, you may not attain to the best advantages of a more finished education. My suggestions will go upon the supposition that you continue in the active ministry. This vocation imposes upon you the sacred obligation of devoting to it the most of your time and strength. In reference to mental improvement then, you must begin with your professional studies, and manage them so as not to hinder, but promote the educational end. This is not only practicable, but your literary objects may greatly promote your higher ministerial objects. First, then, in your theological studies, which you, of course must keep up, do not read many indifferent books, but carefully study a few good ones. By this I mean that you should master their contents. Make their reasonings and their general plan your own before progressing to a new work. Be able to pass a good examination on what you read. Five great productions got in this way are worth five hundred read merely. Take for instance Butler's Analogy, Paley's Evidences and his Horæ Paulinae. It will add to your intellectual powers, make you a stronger man than before, to get them in this way. Always have some first rate book in hand. Don't, only for recreation, read any other. In regard to the pulpit, always be well prepared. If you have a good stock on hand, as I suspect you regard yourself to have don't trust to that. Get up a new sermon, well digested, maturely thought, and accurately arranged, if not once a week, at least once in two weeks. In this way your studies will do the utmost for you; otherwise you are sure to grow a worse preacher, even though a better scholar. I hold the observance of this rule indispensable

I am now to add advice which I fear you will not follow, but which is likewise indispensable if you aim at the best things. After these theological readings and exercises, study the Latin and Greek languages. Make them your chief study, (theology always excepted.) for several years to come. It is not enough to read the Greek Testament. This, if you do no more, is worth nothing. Read the classics till you read them with facility, and then you will read them for the pleasure of it. Nothing will improve your taste and style like this course. My opinion is perfectly settled on this subject. Afterwards you may study mental and moral science, &c., with advantage. Many will say of mental culture. The course I have indicated will require time and labor, but it will yield in fruit as you go on, and do more for the mind, meantime, than any other. I trust that your strong desire to do good in Christ's service will find the very best method of developement.

I am sincerely yours,
S. OLIN.

PARENTS.

INFLUENCE OF A FATHER.

The following was related to the writer by a gentleman who was himself the child of whom this story treats.

My mother died before I was three months Almost the first thing I can remember, is my father's taking me in his arms, and telling me how dearly she would have loved me, if her life had been spared. There was a likeness of her in his chamber. I thought it very beautiful, and I think so now. And as soon as I could speak, my father taught me to pray, and I used to offer my little petitions, kneeling in front of

the picture, with my head upon his lap.
When I was seven years old, my father died. I remember perfectly all the circumstances connected with his disease. One day, in the month of April, he went into a neighboring town on some business. As he was returning, a shower came up, and when he arrived at home, his clothes, as Betty the housekeeper said, "were dripping wet." She said she believed, "he'd got his death," and I cried bitterly at the mere thought of such a calamity. I have learned since, that he had been unwell for a number of months-that there were in his case decided indications of consumption. But I was ignorant of all this then, I only knew that he had been at home more, and I was too happy to be with him, to inquire concerning the cause.

He insisted on dressing himself in a suit of dry clothes-although Betty remonstrated, saying that "he ought immediately to go into a warm bed "-that he might at the accustomed place hear me repeat my evening prayer. How well I remember that prayer. It was the last, the very last that I offered with my head upon his knees. Years have since passed away, and many things have long since been obliterated from my memory, but the remembrance of that evening prayer has never left me. In the sunshine of prosperity, it seemed to operate as a talisman to shield me from the power of temptation; and when the thick clouds of adversity gathered about me, it was the bright rainbow of hope, the undeviating star directing to the true Helper. How often as I felt disposed to neglect my Bible, or prayer, or to retaliate some injurious act, or to indulge myself in some forbidden pleasure, did I feel the pressure of my father's hand upon my head, as for the last time he listened to my childish petition.

When I arose from my knees, he took me in his arms, fondly caressing and telling me of my mother. He talked to me of heaven, her own home, and said it was his dearest hope that we should meet there. He told me that her last prayer was for me, that I might choose the Saviour as the guide of my youth, and he said that every day since her death, he had kneeled before her picture, in the very place where he now sat, and wrestled earnestly with God for

this blessing. While he was talking with me, he began to shiver violently, and I was taken from him. They brought blankets, and warmed his bed, and he was soon laid in it, with his face turned towards my mother's picture. What a treasure has it been to me in all my after life!

As I was leaving the room for the night, my father called me to his bedside, kissed me, and

the night, and died almost immediately.

often for long years.

death, my situation was altogether unfavorable the day, and the virtuous portions of city comto the formation of Christian character.

LADIES.

MY MOTHER.

Years have passed since we laid her down to rest on the quiet hill-side, beneath the branches earth, it is said that three-fourths of the alcohol of an aged oak which had seen, like her, the manufactured in the State, is consumed for medistorms of many winters. With aching hearts cal purposes. Considering the immense amount we turned from the grave so cruelly closing upon the bosom which pillowed our infant heads, and beat so fondly with a mother's love. Calmly she answered death's summons, and joyfully vielded up her spirit. Not for her we wept, but for ourselves who were left to battle life's fearful sorrows without the cheering love which all our mechanism. In that year, there were reported, lives had shed its holy radiance around our distilleries, 1005; gallons produced, 6,228,768. paths. With her gentle hand upon our young Allowing three-fourths of this enormous quansolace of our childhood's griefs, and the guide of our unwary feet through the slippery paths of Commonwealth, which, added to that imported, youth; and she had been the companion and would make no light annual consumption of the tender care and kindly greeting. We should meet her no more as we were wont by the cheerful fireside, and she had watched over and ministered to us in sickness for the last time. O, the bitterness of that hour, only the heart thus riven can tell. And now as we visit her grassong to lay our head upon her bosom as in early days, and sleep "the sleep that knows no wak-We yearn vainly for the love that has gone from earth, and found its home in heaven. There the lost ones wait to welcome us to its peaceful rest. With bitter tears, but uncomplaining heart, we "bide our time."

Lowell, Mass., Dec., 1851.

YOUTH.

For the Herald and Journal. DEATH IN YOUTH.

"A mourning class, a vacant seat, Tell us that one we loved to meet. Will join our youthful throng no more, 'Till all these changing scenes are o'er."

Mary D., daughter of James and Mary Ann Musgrove, died in Bristol, N. H., Nov. 23, aged 18 years and 2 months. In the morning of life, but prepared; " not afraid to die," was her reply at one time. And the reason of this, we think was, that about two years before, while Rev. A. C. Manson was laboring here, she gave her heart to the Saviour, and ever after appeared to love the assembling of Christians. She was a member of return home she died.

thought she was dying, and shouted aloud, "is it possible I am to see my Maker so soon! "Glory, glory, hallelujah," so as to be heard at and after a little while, "my work on earth i to give them a parting kiss, saying, "My soul some directions relative to his business, gave his she besought with all the tenderness and earn- and died in great peace. estness of a dying sister, and would not let him go without a promise. She was now completely then the spirit took its flight.

Bristol, Dec. 9.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Herald and Journal

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Temperance-Maine Law. circumference, with the news of the glorious achievement of the friends of social reform in the State of Maine. The forcible destruction of the obnoxious article by the strong arm of the law, is a new feature in legislation upon this long debated topic. The experiment, hazardous as it seemed in prospect, has been tried, and men have been furnished with demonstrative evidence religion and joined the M. E. Church twenty-one that the thing can be done. The abolition of a years since. His end was peace. His last miserable traffic, with whose acknowledged evils words to the writer were, "Tell the people here, we have tried to compound by partial legislation I died in the faith." May grace sustain the for a century or two, is now matter of history. bereaved widow and mourning children. The question arises, will the noble experiment be followed up? The legislation of a quarter of a ABIATHA ROBBINS died in Dresden, Me., century ought to convince all, that restrictive systems are square failures; that there is no irregularity;" that there is no safety to our John Young. For a few months previous to his communities, no peace within our borders, until death his sufferings were severe, but his faith the traffic in alcoholic beverages is placed along- was strong; God was with him. He sleeps in side of gambling, lotteries and licentiousness, the Lord. May the grace of God comfort the and either like these vices, totally exterminated, lonely widow and sorrowing children. or driven under the surface. It is something to have pulled down the barriers of vice from the ramparts of society, but the victory will not be complete until the enemy is utterly destroyed or

iniquity. of the Bay State will allow the rumsellers of shall soon meet on yonder happy shore."

After I had laid my head upon my pillow, It is said that New Hampshire gives signs of pillow, and while the glory that filled her soul result as in the case of the negro, was soon I could not get to sleep for a long time that night. It was hardly light when I awoke the Like the links in an electric chain, the influence next morning, but Betty was already in the should pass from one to another in order, until chamber. She was stooping over my bed, and it pervades the Union. And it ought to go with something in her countenance frightened me. something like lightning speed, or it will be Starting up, I inquired for my father. Alas! he sometime before we shall feel the hallowing influwas no more. He had burst a blood vessel in ence. If it takes a year to convert a State, our turn will come late, too late for the good of many How changed was life to me, after this afflictive event! It is a mistaken idea that children of righteous law. The New England States cannot sorrow deeply. It is true that their ought, within twelve months, nay, six, to stand grief is more easily moderated, more under the emancipated from the curse; New York will influence of circumstances, than that of older speedily follow, if indeed, she does not take persons, but they always mourn sincerely and them napping, and lead the way. Her capital cities will make stout resistance to exterminating My father, what do I owe him! After his legislation, yet her united yeomanry can carry munities will rejoice to see the hour when dramshops shall be as contraband and secret as gambling "hells" and houses of ill-fame.

The opponents of the cause in this State, will be numerous in that class which in other States are its staunchest friends. This is an agricultural State, and, as stated in a temperance meeting here of late, half its grains are converted into alcohol. As an offset to this appearance of waste of the good things of God and our fertile now annually converted into burning fluids, this is probable; and yet, if the statements of the census of 1840 are any index to what is now going on in the State in reference to the same traffic, there is ample room for the abrogatory war outside of all the demands of medicine and heads we said our infant prayers; she was the tity to mechanics and chemists, there still remains counsellor of our riper years. We missed her liquid fire. Put with this, nearly thirteen millions of gallons of beer for the limited portion of our population whose coarse appetites crave this disgusting swill, and you have the strength of opposition which abolishment laws would encounter here. Large numbers are in favor of an immediate move towards outlawing the traffic. grown grave, the last of that family circle, we What say the citizens of Massachusetts, particularly her nineteen or twenty thousand Methodists, shall we be encouraged by your example?

E. WENTWORTH.

From the News Letter. TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Are you at work? Are you circulating the petitions? Wait for no one-move yourself. s your name on a petition? if not, see that it is. Let this work be done now. By the 17th of January, all our petitions must be at No. 9. State street, Boston. Have you had a meeting in your town? If not, call one. Send to some lecturer, or engage your clergymen in the work. Agitate—agitate! Have you circulated docu-ments? if not, raise five dollars and send to No. 9 State street, and we will send you 1000 of the 'Extra Journals," containing a great variety of matter relative to the Maine Law.

M. TRAFTON, Cor. Sec. Cen. Ex. Board. P. S. Will other papers please copy the above notice?

BIOGRAPHICAL.

EBENEZER C. Ewins, whose death was anstudy them now-and so would I advise, did I our Sabbath School, and constant in her attend- nounced last week, was killed by accidentally not understand you, to seek for the best method ance. After an absence of about two months falling between the platform and cars, and fallshe returned home sick, and as she said, to die, ing under the latter while they were in motion, which proved true. Her disease, putrid typhoid one car passing over him, shockingly breaking fever, was too much for the skill of her physician, and crushing his legs, his chest and ribs. His and although everything friends could do was done, yet in two weeks from the time of her 5, P. M., until his death at midnight, were, however, apparently light. At first he wished She did not have her reason all the time, but to proceed with the train, not being aware of when she did her mind was clear in reference to the extent of his injuries, but physicians informher acceptance with God. At one time she ing him that he could not live, he exclaimed. a distance, and called for her father and mother done, I am ready to die." He then wrote out is happy." As her brothers and sisters came to dying message to his son who had just arrived, her bedside, she exhorted them to meet her in and requesting prayers joined with the minister, heaven. One unconverted brother in particular audibly and heartily responding several times,

> ABIGAIL WARNER, wife of Bro. Dwight exhausted, but happy. As I gazed on the scene, Warner, died in New Braintree, Nov. 27, aged I felt to exclaim, "Let me die the death of the 39 years. Sister Warner gave her heart to God righteous." She lingered a few days more, and in the morning of life, and has been a faithful pilhen the spirit took its flight.
>
> A few weeks since, Mary's prospect for a long
>
> grim in the M. E. Church down to the close of it.
>
> She and her companion moved to this place some life was good, but few among us to appearance nine years since, and soon invited Bro. James so healthy. To-day, she gently slumbers in the Shephard to come and preach the Gospel to grave. undisturbed by the noise and strife of them, who after a hard struggle with the pecuthis world. Had she like thousands neglected liar prejudices of this town, formed a class of six religion, how different must have been the scene! members, of whom the subject of our notice was O, my young friends, remember "youth is not one. To this little class Bro. Simon Putman rich in time;" improve the present, and make was sent to preach, and his labors were greatly thy peace with God.
>
> C. Holman. blessed in bringing souls to Christ; and from that time to the present, this little church has been enjoying the stated means of grace. Hardwick, Dec. 18. HORACE MOULTON.

> Mrs. SABRA MOORE died in Barre, Mass., Sept. 21, aged 67 years. Sister Moore professed religion in early life, and connected herself with the Congregational Church, of which she contin ued a member until about ten years since, when she connected herself with the M. E. Church, Union, Pennsylvania is thrilled from centre to and lived a devoted member of the same to her death. Sister M's sufferings were long and severe, but by grace she was enabled to die as she had lived, in holy triumph. B. Jupp. Hubbardston, Mass., Dec. 15.

> > ROBERT B. CASTON died in Pittston, Me., Nov. 18, aged 50 years. Bro. C. experienced

onger any use of attempting to "regulate an one years since, under the faithful labors of Rev. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Sister MARY O., wife of Samuel S. STEVENS, daughter of John and Mary Bagley, formerly of forced to take refuge in the most secret retreats of Corinth, Vt., died in Danvers, Mass., Nov. 26, 1851, aged 37 years 7 months. Sister What stand will Massachusetts take in refer- Stevens embraced religion in 1849, at which ence to the Maine law, is now an absorbing time she united with the M. E. Church: and her question in all parts of the Union. How will subsequent course of life has been that of a conher citizens answer it? Will they declare a war sistent follower of the Lord Jesus. For a long of extermination? Will their Legislature be time she had been the subject of suffering. A this winter memorialized by anxious thousands few hours before her last, taking her companion in favor of total abrogation of the traffic in alco-holic stimulants? To us, at this distance, it ap-God, and not neglect the family altar—to train pears as though the fate of Maine depended in up for God those little immortal minds now left great measure upon the encouragement she to his care, and meet her in heaven. To her gets from abroad. It cannot be that the citizens parents she said, "we part for a few days-we After Boston to gain a golden triumph over legislation speaking a word to each, she bid adieu to a large

seemed to radiate from her dying countenance, apparent. The patient was rapidly getting she began slowly to repeat,

"Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are," &c. She could say no more; death had come, and

her happy spirit passed in triumph from a land of gloom to a world of glory. Danvers, Dec. 16.

Will the Vermont Christian Messenger and Morning Star please copy?

Mrs. NANCY, wife of John Goodwin, died in Chelsea, Me., Sept. 14, aged 60 years and 6 months. Sister G. gave her heart to God some forty years since, but neglected to connect her-self with any body of Christians until about twenty years after, when she was baptized and joined the M. E. Church, of which she remained twenty years after, when she was baptized and joined the M. E. Church, of which she remained a worthy member until called away by death. In her last sickness she suffered much, but all was endured with patience, and in hope of seeing Him who is invisible. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Z. H. BLAIR. Pittston, Me., Dec. 19.

Sister Susanna, wife of Bro. Amos Kidder. Sister Susanna, wife work with much care, that I might form a pudgment of the Briblian. Dr. Lawes and Polity. No work that I have vere says, "I have rea

years. J. HAYES.

Gilsum, N. H., Nov. 27.

Mrs. ABIGAIL HUNTRESS, consort of Bro. John Huntress, died in Dorchester, N. H., after an illness of only a few hours, in the 76th year of her age. She with her companion became deeply interested in the prosperity of the early itinerants: her house was often their welcome resort. She has left her companion, and numer-

ous but scattered family, to mourn her loss.

Canaan, N. H. Dec. 19. N. L. Chase.

RACHEL RICE, wife of Forester Rice, died in great peace, on the 7th inst., aged 52 years. Sister Rice was converted about 27 years since, DREMIUM MEDICINES. Physicians, and

Leominster, Mass., Dec. 15.

Mrs. Deborah, widow of Edward Winslow, left this state of trial for a world of bliss, Dec. 7, 1851, aged 68 years. Sister Winslow sought and found the religion of Carist, and soon united with the M. E. Church, of which she continued a worthy member until called to join the much for some months before her death, but she MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW bore all her sufferings with Christian resignation, frequently saying, "Thy will be done;" and when the last hour came, she met death with triumph, feeling that "to die is gain."

WM. TAPLIN.

one year or more before her death, and died in great peace. With a good prospect of heaven before her she bid her friends farewell, and asked them not to hold her from the joys that awaited her in a better life. She is the fifth awaited her in a better life. She is the fifth child her parents, Stephen and Lydia Water-

Bro. CHARLES COUSENS died in Kennebunk Village, Dec. 4, aged 37. Bro. C. embraced religion some fiften years since, and united with the M. E. Church, of which he was an official member at the time of his death. He lived and died we trust in the fifth of the Lord Lord. died, we trust, in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, demonstrating this fact to the church and world, by manfully bearing his cross, and prominently and cheerfully contributing to sustain the institutions of the Gospel. Our brother was admonished some ten years since by the harbinger of death—that fell destroyer, consumption—of his approaching end, by raising blood; and it might be said of him that he was "worn by slowly rolling years," and that he was "broke by sickness in a day," for on the evening of his death he commenced bleeding, and died in his chair without uttering a word.

E. F. Blake.

Kennebunkport, Me., Dec. 18.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

We find the following statements in the Mobile Herald and Tribune, and if substantiated, the discovery will be invaluable, especially in this section of the country. We regret that the died, we trust, in the faith of the Lord Jesus Jan 15

the discovery will be invaluable, especially in this section of the country. We regret that the quantity of the medicine to be administered at a

quantity of the medicine to be administered at a dose is not given:—

In the first number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register—which we noticed a few days ago—we find an article by Professor Stone, on the virtues of "Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula and other depraved states of the system," which is of some moment. It was suggested by an essay in the London Lancet, on the "physiology and pathology of the oxalate and phosphate of lime, and their relation to the formation of cells."

"The conclusions of the author (says Professor Stone) are based upon careful chemical research, and regults from the was of the remedy

"The conclusions of the author (says Professor Stone) are based upon careful chemical research, and results from the use of the remedy. His researches show that in man, as well as in vegetables and inferior animals, phosphate of lime as well as albumen and fat is absolutely essential for the formation of cells, and he considers that many of the pathological states of the system depend upon a deficiency of this salt. The affections in which it is advised, are ulcerations dependent upon a general dyscrasia, and the system at some time the content and any and the system and the storic increase. The system and the system and the system and the storic increase and well denomiations, as a valuable colection of true and system dependent and any adult denomiations, as a valuable collection of true and setul denomiations, as a valuable collection of true and setul denomiations, as a valuable collection of the test of two the vectorious and setul denomiations, as a valua not a mere local affection; infantile atrophy; in those suffering from rickets and consequent diarrhœa and tuberclous diseases, particularly of the lungs in the early stages.

Struck by this article, Professor Stone tested

it, and he thus describes three cases in which its virtues were very obvious. The first was that of benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without a slave, who was admitted to the Professor's Infirmary in July, with a disease of the nose, the lous decay. The usual remedies were unsuc-ferences. cessfully applied until August, when cod liver 1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at oil was used, but the disorganization of the \$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50 per stomach was increased by it. The phosphate of and the oil were therefore administered together, 3. All communications designed for publication, should and the patient was soon restored to health.

24. Her disease was one of "unmixed phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months" fatally. The upper part of both her lungs was filled with tubercles, names of the writers. and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but withsaid, "God bless my dear boy." I felt sad and in a sister Republic, that has filled the world with lonely, and wished that I could lie down by his gratulation. praising God on her behalf. She reclined on her lime was then administered with the oil, and the

The third case was that of a child seven years of age, in which the phosphate of lime was used with complete success.

We can only refer briefly to these cases for the purpose of directing attention to the subject. Before the dreadful diseases which they describe, scientific men have stood abashed. That there is some remedy for them we can hardly doubt; and this may, if a new thing, be the desideratum which science is in search of.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIBBARD'S PALESTINE; ITS GEOGRA-

DEVOTIONAL HARMONIST: A Col-New and Original Tunes, Sentences, Anthems, &c., in addition to many of the most Popular Tunes in common use. To which is prefixed, a Progressive System of Elementary Instruction for Schools and Private Tuition. Edited by Charles Dingley—424 pages, printed in clear, large type, on good paper, and well bound.

pages, printed in clear, large type, on good paper, and well bound.

This book is the latest collection of our Church Music, and contains tunes adapted to all the Metres in the Revised Hymn Book. It has been before the public nearly two years, and has met with a hearty approval from nearly all who have used it, —and we not do hesitate to say, that it will prove more generally satisfactory to our people than any other book at present in the market. But little effort has been made to push it into notice, and yet on its own merits we have sold nearly 20,000 copies already. We hope that all who are about purchasing new music books will at least take the trouble to examine this, before coming to a conclusion.

JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent
Methodist Book Depository, 15 Washington St., Boston.

Dec 10

Sister Rice was converted about 27 years since, and became a member of the M. E. Church in this place. She ever evinced the genuineness of her faith in Christ, by a life of Christian zeal and purity. During a protracted and painful illness she was sustained and comforted by the presence of her Redeemer, and by the assurance of a blissful immortality. She passed from earth away, gently whispering, "Jesus is precious, let me go."

Daniel Stelle.

Leominster, Mass., Dec. 15.

DREMIUM MEDICINES. Physicians, and be pleased to learn that a full assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received from the full assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received from FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received from FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment has just been received of such FAMILY MEDI-the assortiment assortiment as are daily prescribed, and that have premiums awared to them at the different state Fairs, and the different state Fairs, and the different state of the adulterations practised in the preparation of the articles manufactured by Mesers. Powers of the articles manufactured by Mesers of the adulterations practised in the preparation of the articles manufactured by Mesers

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW chants' Bank Building, 38 State street, Boston,) insures Lives on the Mutual principle.

Guaranty Capital, 850,006.

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Accumulation—over \$340,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.
The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the per-

Middleboro, Mass., Dec. 14.

Mrs. Elizabeth R., wife of Granville Fernal Mark Died in Harrison, Me., Nov. 23, of consumption, aged 20. She experienced religion

WM. TAPLIN.

Soms insured. The greatest risk taken on a life, \$10,000. Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1843. Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and amounts not too small. Forms of application and paniphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid.

JOHN HOMANS, Consulting Physician. Feb 10

child her parents, Stephen and Lydia Waterhouse, have lost within a few years. May this affliction be sanctified to the good of the bereaved husband, parents and three remaining daughters.

CALEB MUGFORD.

Otisfield, Me., Dec. 11.

The limbs and Arms, from \$40.00 to \$75.00. All Limbs warranted. These Limbs are made useful to work at any employment with our Improved Spring Instruments, which are attached to and from the arm in one moment.

To on the receipt of accurate measurements a Limb can be sent to any part of the Union or Canada. A good fit warranted in all cases.

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. The Association of brethren who undertake the risk

receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. The profits that accrue after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New whole system showing great progress in scrofu- Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Con-

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcolime was then applied—eight grains three times a day. Its good effects were soon apparent. It may be made.

be addressed to the Editor at Boston, post paid. The second case was that of a young lady aged 4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no manner.

that there can be no misunderstanding. PRINTED BY GEO. C. BAND & CO.